FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 DECEMBER 1980

American Hostages

In an interview with Tehran radio on 8 December, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani said that in his view the "situation has become clearer" as a result of the recent U.S. reply to the explanations that the Iranians asked for through Algeria. He stated: "The United States has to some extent clarified its position, and to some extent we have come closer to its solution. I think if the United States has no ill intentions and really wishes to solve the matter, it will be resolved."

Iran Domestic Affairs

Khomeyni Speech--PARS reported that in a 6 December speech to governors general from throughout the country Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni stressed that governors and politicians exercising "Islamic rule" owe their authority to the people and are exercising power "in the service of the people." Khomeyni reminded both President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr and Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i that they owe their current position to the people. Khomeyni also said Iran's rulers should not think of "any inclination toward East or West." He criticized the mass media for sometimes only showing "a small part" of what had been achieved by the revolution and urged the governors general to try to complete unfinished projects.

Student Clashes--AFP reported that Tehran high school students clashed in violent political confrontations on 7 December causing a number of injuries and the temporary closure of one school. The report said the fighting was between "militant Islamic students and those sympathizing with Muslim leftists."

Khalkhali Resignation Rejection--JANA reported that "concerned authorities" in Tehran have rejected Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali's resignation as head of the antinarcotics unit. In a statement to the Majlis on 7 December, Khalkhali resigned his post in the face of criticism stemming from his operation of Tehran's prisons and charges of torture. Monitored Iranian media have not mentioned the rejection of his resignation.

Mahabad Clash--Tehran radio reported that members of the disbanded Kurdish Democratic Party clashed with revolution guards escorting a convoy to Mahabad on 8 December, causing casualties on both sides. The clandestine Voice of Iranian Kordestan radio denied a Tehran radio report on a 4 December clash between Kurds and government forces that claimed "47 counterrevolutionaries" were killed. Instead, the radio asserted that government forces killed only women and children.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

An Iraqi General Command communique, carried by Baghdad radio's Voice of the Masses, claimed that Iraqi forces foiled an Iranian counterattack around Abadan on the night of 7-8 December, killing 420 attackers. Quoting another communique, it said Iraqi helicopters struck Iranian targets around Abadan while Iraqi antiaircraft fire downed two Iranian helicopters in the same area. For its part, Tehran radio reported no special activity around Abadan but did note continued artillery exchanges around Susangerd and Ahvaz and fighting on the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Qasr-e Shirin, Sumar and Zeleh Zard fronts. In a further report, the radio said that in the Sumar Region Iraqi planes dropped packages disguised as gifts that would explode if opened by unwary villagers.

Iraq

Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim told a press conference in Kuwait, reported by AFP, that Iraq is "prepared" to export up to 2 million barrels of oil a day despite the war with Iran, The Iraqi oil minister, who is in Kuwait for an OAPEC meeting, said oil exports

could reach maximum capacity within 3 months if Turkey, Syria and Lebanon complete the necessary maintenance work on the pipelines, pumping stations and storage facilities. Earlier reports indicated Iraq had resumed oil exports through the three countries. Al-Karim added that the captured Iranian oil minister, Javad Tondguyan, is considered "a prisoner of war like any other" and his release will not be a topic for discussion at the upcoming OPEC conference in Bali.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Amman radio reported that in an 8 December statement to correspondents Jordan's King Husayn noted that some reports indicate that Syrian forces have begun to withdraw from the Jordanian border. The king stated, however, that Jordanian forces will not withdraw until after the withdrawal of the "last Syrian soldier." An AFP report on the king's statement noted that although travelers arriving in Damascus from Amman reported that forces are moving back from both sides of the border, the king said such assertions from Damascus are "probably aimed at justifying the reduction of Syrian concentrations" and added that Jordanian-Syrian relations have grown so far apart that he cannot see how they might be improved and return to what they had been. AFP reported that official Syrian sources said on 8 December that the Syrian withdrawal is continuing "progressively" but gave no details of the number of troops and tanks remaining in the border region.

Jordanian Prime Minister Mudar Badran in an 8 December statement to the National Consultative Council, reported by Amman radio, called on Syria to redeploy its forces to places where they "should normally be." Badran added that reported Syrian conditions that Jordan must not support the Muslim Brotherhood or interfere in the affairs of the PLO refer to a "nonexistent situation and therefore are mere presumptions."

Libyan-Egyptian Relations--Following a 5 December report in the London newspaper ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that Egyptian sources in Cairo have warned of "active and unusual" military movements all along Libya's border with Egypt, JANA denied Egyptian reports of Libyan military movements. Describing allegations by the Egyptian newspaper AL-AHRAM on 6 December as "completely untrue." JANA said Libya "has not amassed any troops" and asserted that "people's congresses throughout the Jamahiriyah" are discussing "the question of avoiding confrontation with the Egyptian Army."

In an 8 December interview with AL-AHRAM, reported by MENA, Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali denied reports that the United States has been making efforts to restrain Egypt from attacking Libya in order to topple the Al-Qadhdhafi regime and said that toppling Al-Qadhdhafi is up to the Libyan people alone. He added that the presence of "some Egyptian forces" on the western border with Libya is just "a warning" to the Libyan leader not to attack Egypt.

Egypt

In the 8 December interview, Foreign Minister 'Ali also said Egypt expects "to see a big difference in the presidential candidate Reagan and Reagan as president." Referring to the Iraq-Iran war, Kamal Hasan 'Ali affirmed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn erred in his calculations when he launched the war against Iran and asserted that the Iraqi president's attempt "to mobilize the Gulf states to serve as a second line of support for his war against Iran makes things "more dangerous."

Also on 8 December, MENA reported that 'Ali described Israeli measures against Palestinian students of Bi'r Zayt University as "inhuman," and asserted that Israeli Government security policies in the West Bank and Gaza Strip contravene the letter and the spirit of the Camp David agreements.

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'ARAFAT DISCUSSES U.S., PALESTINIAN RELATIONS

NC062130 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1800 GMT 6 Dec 80

["Text" of interview of "brother commander Abu 'Ammar"--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat--with the Paris newspaper AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DAWLI; date not given--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Question: A great deal has been attributed to Arab officials who attended the meetings of the first seven-member committee in Amman, of the second seven-member committee and of the Arab foreign minister concerning the representation of the Palestinian people by the Palestine Liberation Organization and concerning the need for positive dealings with the new U.S. administration, whereas the summit conference--boycotted by you--has passed resolutions conflicting with such statements. What is the truth?

Answer: Nothing official has been said about these subjects. However, such subjects amount to no more than interpretations made in lobbies by some persons who want to distort the work of the seven-member committee. This committee was formed through a decision made by the foreign ministers' conference held some 6 months ago, or even before this date. This committee was assigned with working out a strategic plan for Arab action to be submitted for the first time to an Arab summit conference. This committee has held several meetings at which work was focused on the Syrian-Palestinian working paper, which was submitted to the seven-member committee at its first meeting. Afterward, nine points presented by Iraq, five Algerian points and remarks made by some Arab states were added to this working paper. Meanwhile, Iraq submitted an economic working paper. Therefore, the lobby talk about the policy of the new U.S. administration has absolutely nothing to do with the work of the seven-member committee. However, when it comes to the question of Palestinian representation, it is needless to say that the PLO's representation of the Palestinian people has not been the offshoot of official recognition [of the PLO], but this representation has come about through the continuous struggle which is being waged by our people within the occupied territory and outside it.

I want to focus my attention on the magnificent uprising which our people in the occupied territories have been staging since 1948. This uprising is now forcing Begin, in utmost stupidity, to use his powers to ban the convening of the Nazareth conference following the holding of the Shefar'am conference at which our kinfolk in the occupied territory said: The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

A senior European official told me that he was about to visit the occupied territory and that he wanted to hear the viewpoints of some persons close to the PLO, bearing in mind that he had two lists. One list was provided by the Jordanian Government, while the other one was forwarded by the Israeli Government. These were lists of the names of persons for this European official to meet with.

I answered him: I accept this challenge. I will be content with those persons with whom you will meet and whose names were given to you. The reason is that I have great confidence in our people and in their rallying around the PLO, whether these persons are included in a Jordanian, Israeli, Arab or U.S. list.

At the conclusion of his visit to the occupied territories, the European official sent someone to tell me that all those whom he had met with had informed him that the PLO is the official spokesman of our people, and [that they told him]: We talk to you to make you hear some facts. We do not talk to you in our capacity as political officials.

I cite this example to prove that the PLO's representative capacity, which was approved at Rabat and at all the ensuing Arab summit conference, was not the sole support given us. We were recognized at the Islamic summit conference. Although we are not an African state, we are observer members of the African summit conference. We are full members of the nonalignment movement, of its coordination bureau and of the group's presidency as a vice chairman.

This fact reaffirms that the PLO's representative capacity is beyond question or discussion. Nor has anyone, nor can anyone, have the right or the ability to speak of, question or cast doubt on this representative capacity--although I do not like the phrase "to cast doubt." We are proud that we have introduced into the revolutionary dictionary a unique democracy; namely, the revolutionary democracy of the forest of rifles. We have been elected democratically. We have legislative, political, social, cultural and economic institutions. Although these institutions do not form integral parts of each other, their development is the source of pride for a people 40 percent of whom are living under occupation, while the other 60 percent are living in the diaspora.

As far as dealing with the new U.S. administration is concerned, let us talk about facts. A characteristic trait of the Palestinian revolution is that it is not superficial and that it understands the course of events and the game of the nations. It even understands the little political rattling made in these events and in these games. These big states do not map out their policy and strategy when a president takes office and another leaves office. The reason is that the part played by a president in U.S. decisionmaking ranges from 15 percent, if he is weak, to 25 percent, if he is strong. However, the remaining part of decisionmaking is made by the other organs which constitute the institutions of the superpower. For instance, and when they say that Reagan has come to flex his muscles, I wonder: Didn't Carter use his muscles? Who brought the 7th Fleet from the waters of the Philippine to the Indian Ocean? Who set up the 5th Fleet at Diego Garcia, and who fabricated the issue of missiles in Europe?

Carter did not make these decisions, but they were made by the U.S. institutions which steer this strategic policy.

Question: Since Palestinian representation and dealings with the new U.S. administration were not included in the agenda, why did you boycott the [Arab] summit?

Answer: The summit conference is another subject. We want a summit conference which would close ranks. Our premise was to attain a stance of Arab unity and collaboration. Therefore, I made my tour of the Arab states to achieve a solution agreeable to all. There were two opinions about what date to convene the conference. The first stressed the need to hold the summit conference immediately; the other advocated deferring the conference, because there are Arab differences which cannot be resolved, as proved by the fact that the summit conference was convened in the absence of six members. During my Arab tour, and for the sake of achieving a solution, I made two initiatives. The first was for the postponement of the conference for a certain period. Then, I made another initiative in conjunction with Algeria. The second initiative called for the formation of a Saudi-Kuwaiti-Algerian committee which would make a quick tour of the Arab states to clear the atmosphere to enable us all to go to the summit conference without placing all our problems and worries on the table and thus cause the conference to collapse.

Then I took the initiative and sent a special letter to King Husayn urging him to make a decision in favor of postponement because most of the states which I had visited approved of it. However, there was an insistence on convening the summit conference, particularly by the Jordanian Government. This event did not prevent me from making a final initiative. I contacted [Algerian President] Chedli Bendjedid. The president and I appealed to King Husayn, after the foreign ministers had made their decision to convene the summit conference on the date set for it. I was surprised that King Husayn refused to meet the Algerian foreign minister and the head of the PLO Political Department. Only Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim and Jordanian Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim met them.

The other development is that the chairman of the session announced the decision not to postpone the summit conference after having held consultations from which he had excluded the head of the Arab group in this period; that is, the PLO, represented by Abu al-Lutf.

At least, and out of good taste, in keeping with protocol and in accordance with the usual traditions, it was imperative for them to wait for the results of my Arab tour before announcing the decision to hold the summit conference on the date set for it. For all these reasons together, we made the decision to boycott the summit conference.

Question: Then, and from the beginning, you held the view that the reasons for the postponement were convincing ones.

Answer: There can be no doubt of this. Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad told me that he accepts the postponement for a month so that Syria would attend the conference. It is the right of any state, because of its circumstances, to apply for the postponement of the summit conference. Therefore, this right particularly applies to Syria, the first state of confrontation after the downfall of the Egyptian bastion and the Egyptian Army's dropping out of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Whether the cursers agree or disagree, the Syrian Army assumes prime responsibility for the confrontation with the Israeli enemy. Therefore, Syria has the right to expect its request to be heeded, if it asks for the summit conference to be postponed.

Question: However, there is an Arab principle calling for resolving differences within the summit conferences, not outside them.

Answer: This principle is incorrect. The reason is that whenever our problems are intricate, we always solve them prior to the summit conference, as had happened with the Cairo summit conference. This summit conference was held following the mediation conference held in Riyadh on the Lebanese events. When there were problems between 'Abd an-Nasir and Faysal, they met together before they went to the Khartoum summit conference. Therefore, there are precedents which make it possible to respond to Syria's request.

We come to the Arab-Islamic circle. There is no doubt that the Iraqi-Iranian war is a problem. We were among the first to voice opposition to this war and to call for halting it at any cost. Naturally, I know that there are still some obstacles in the way to stopping this war. Furthermore, bringing about a cease-fire requires intensive efforts. In talking about the battle the commander of the Iranian Navy today said that their most important characteristic is that they stand alongside the Palestinians. Meanwhile, Iraqi officials say something even more forceful.

When we made our initiative, they said we accept no Arab as a mediator, with the exception of the PLO. We are no mediators and we reject this attribution. We are offering our good offices in order to halt this destructive war. However, this is not the first problem to face our Islamic nation. Numerous other problems have occurred; they were not less serious than war, if each one of these problems were to be considered on the merits of its circumstances. However, these problems should not affect the basic tenets of the Islamic nation as far as the Palestinian issue is concerned. In wartime, the committee on Jerusalem met in Fes. Then, the foreign ministers conference met at the behest of the PLO and passed resolutions expressing support for the Palestinian struggle. Some states have been observing for a week the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. Those who try to evade the fact that the PLO exists are those who try to eclipse the sun with their fingers. Their fingers cover their eyes, but not the sun. Take the Israelis. They are saying that they do not recognize the Palestinian people. Then, who are they fighting? Ghosts? Are they fighting ghosts in Shefar'am, Nazareth, the West Bank and Gaza?

Question: Where did the obstacles appear in the course of the efforts you exerted between Iraq and Iran?

Answer: First, it is enough that we have convinced the Iraqis and the Iranians to accept good offices. This is not easy. I insisted that these good offices be offered through the nonaligned group of states. The committee was formed by a decision of the coordination bureau, of which we are a member. The committee met in Belgrade. The second meeting will be held in New Delhi. Yesterday, Cuban Foreign Minister Malmierca met with President Bani-Sadr. At the same time I discussed with President Saddam Husayn--during my recent visit to Iraq to discuss the summit conference--the work of the nonaligned states committee. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian Majlis, came to me a few days ago. We discussed this subject for 5 and 1/2 hours. I was exposed to death four times in 1977 during my mediation between Libya and Egypt to bring about a cease-fire between them. When a problem occurred between Iraq and Kuwait about an area called (As-Samitah), I was always preceded in my movements by my companion, who raised a white flag. I did this so that I could personally see the disputed area.

I say these things to prove that I am aware of the difficulties underlying such moves, particularly against the background of the international complications surrounding this war.

Question: To what extent have the developments gone in the war between Tehran and Baghdad?

Answer: The escalation continues and we are trying to ease it.

Question: Do you believe that it was possible to prevent the outbreak of this war?

Answer: I tried to do this--and I say this for the first time--last February in Tehran on the first anniversary of the revolution's victory. I then visited Baghdad. I talked to the Iranian and Iraqi officials about the differences which had begun to emerge between them.

Question: Why didn't these efforts succeed?

Answer: There are local and international obstacles. The Gulf supplies the world's arteries with oil. It is not just a geographical spot. This is why matters were complicated. Following the attacks against the Kuwaiti area of Al-'Abdali, I sent word to Bani-Sadr asking that the battles be contained. I also discussed this subject with Rafsanjani. I received a letter from Bani-Sadr in which he said: We have issued a statement in which we explained that we will not widen the scope of the war.

Then I asked Rafsanjani to remember these words prior to his departure to Beirut--and this has happened. This in itself is one of the most important successes which I have achieved. It is important first to stop the fire from spreading. Then we try to extinguish it.

Question: If President Reagan maintains his attitude toward the PLO throughout his 4 years in office, will the Palestinian confrontation of the U.S. stance continue to be as it was in the time of President Carter, or will you take the initiative?

Answer: Believe me--and I am not exaggerating when I say this--we have not for a moment reckoned that it is possible for a president who gives, or a president who takes, to emerge. We will take what we want through our struggles and through all the honorable men who stand alongside us, including some U.S. quarters which have begun to understand our cause. For instance, I have received three invitations from Christian church societies to visit the United States. One is in Atlanta, the second is in Washington and the third is in New York. In addition, we maintain a relationship with the black power and the progressive strugglers. The Jews waged the battle with Senator [name indistinct]. The campaign was focused on the fact that this senator is Yasir 'Arafat's friend. They thought that by using this point, they would bring about his downfall. The result was that he swept away his opponent.

Question: William Simon and Joseph Schultz are two senior officials of the new U.S. administration, whether they participate in it or not. These two men are working for a contracting company which does most of its work in Saudi Arabia. Why not benefit from these relations to explain the Palestinian position?

Answer: Is this the only shortcoming? There is a basic point. So far, the Arabs have not used their strategic arms. We have used only a very small part in the showdown. Israel depends on the Arab disarray, which dissipates the Arab efforts. [answer as heard]

Question: Have you discussed with the Saudi officials holding a dialogue with the U.S. administration through these huge financial investments?

Answer: No, but we have asked these questions at all the summit conferences. I want to remind you of a resolution passed by the Tunis summit conference. This resolution says: If U.S. policy continues to pursue its negative attitude toward the Palestinian issue, then this will considerably affect its relations with the Arab states. This was the first time that such a reference was made at a summit conference. We will continue to follow such statements and we will never cease doing this. The White House policymakers discovered this trend, as shown by what they tried to raise at the Islamic conference and in the wake of the Afghan events. They found out that the Islamic horse has a Palestinian harness. The reason is that before we look for Islam in Afghanistan, let us look for the first of the two qiblas and the second of the holy mosques. Those who met on Afghanistan suddenly passed resolutions on the Palestinian issue. Nevertheless, we know that enormous efforts must be exerted. It is not imperative for us alone to exert these efforts, but it is also incumbent on all the Arab states to exert them.

Question: What are the Palestinian solutions or the attitude toward tension on the Syrian-Jordanian border?

Answer: I regret the tension on the Syrian-Jordanian border. Israel has announced that it sent armored forces toward the Al-'Urqub area, in addition, naturally, to increasing the number of the forces deployed in this area. I sincerely hope that nothing will happen on the border between Syria and Jordan.

Question: The Syrian information media and the official statements say that the concentrations on the Jordanian border were caused by the Jordanian stand on the subject of the Palestinians. They add that the Jordanians want to turn to the United States and to Europe and that they are selling out the Palestinian cause.

Answer: This subject was settled decisively at the foreign ministers' conference. The foreign ministers' conference passed resolutions saying that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and the official spokesman in their name in all international forums, through the unified Arab decision endorsed by the Arab nation. Naturally, escalation exists. However, it is not a Syrian-Jordanian escalation only. Even more, it is in the south [of Lebanon]. I do not want to elaborate, because I am confident of President al-Asad's wisdom.

Question: We turn now to the international strategic situation. Do you believe that the Syrian-Soviet treaty fosters the PLO's political and diplomatic moves?

Answer: What does the PLO have to do with Syria's decisions?

Question: Syria is an allied state and a member of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation.

Answer: Syria's power resides in the fact that it is an independent power. I cannot influence its political decisions. Nor can Syria influence my political decisions. It is true that we have this distinguished relationship with Syria in our capacity as the two forces which had come together in the confrontation with the Zionist enemy following the 1973 war. This relationship imposes on us a special coordination on all the political and military levels. However, the Syrians are not the guardians of my decisions. Nor are we the custodians of their decisions. However, any force for Syria is a force for me, and any force for me is a force for Syria.

JOINT LEBANESE-PALESTINIAN COMMAND MEETS 4 DEC

NC051258 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1115 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] In southern Lebanon the joint command of the national movement and the Palestinian resistance held a meeting yesterday during which it discussed the military, security and political situation. The command discussed in particular the Israeli enemy's continued fascist aggressions against the towns and villages of southern Lebanon and the latest flagrant aggression against the As-Sa'diyyat area.

The command was of the opinion that these aggressions coincide with Israeli military concentrations in the border strip area. These Israeli forces are occupying new positions on Lebanese territory with a view to strengthening their presence in order to have direct control of the area.

The joint command affirmed its determination to resist all aggressions, and expressed surprise over the position of the Lebanese authority toward all the aggressions against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

ARAB LEAGUE'S KLIBI TO CONTACT SUMMIT BOYCOTTERS

LD081051 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 5 Dec 80 p 1

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT bureau reports: "Klibi To Tour States Which Boycotted the Summit"]

[Text] Tunis--Arab diplomatic sources in Tunis have stated that Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi might tour some of the Arab states which did not participate in the Amman summit in order to meet with their leaders and explain the summit resolutions to them and to ask them to support these resolutions and consolidate the Arab ranks.

These sources said that Klibi will particularly visit Syria and Lebanon and contact the Palestinians at the same time.

KUWAIT OIL MINISTER OPENS OAPEC CONFERENCE

LD081036 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0830 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Dec (KUNA)--The UAE Minister of Petroleum Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah today opened here a conference of the petroleum ministers of the members states of OAPEC, with a call to devote the meeting to discussing the sphere of petrochemical industries.

Dr al-'Utaybah said that OAPEC is seeking to reach a strategic target whereby Arabs themselves run their petroleum industries in oil (?exploration) and through all stages up to consumption.

The Arab petroleum ministers are expected to debate at this meeting--the first to be held since the war broke out between Iraq and Iran in September--disagreement about the policy of oil pricing and the increase [word indistinct] expected to be asked for during the forthcoming conference of OPEC, to be held in Bali, Indonesia, next week.

The agenda of the OAPEC ministers includes discussing and [word indistinct] the forming of an Arab engineering company specializing in petrochemical projects in addition to discussing the setting up of a special arbitration council for the Arab organization to settle any disputes which may arise among the member states. The ministers will also discuss the project of building a dry dock in Algeria.

Press Statement

LD082110 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Press statement issued by the OAPEC ministerial council in Kuwait on 8 Decmeber following its 25th meeting]

[Text] The OAPEC ministerial council held its 25th meeting on 8 December 1980 under the chairmanship of UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah.

The council reviewed the draft agreement on the establishment of the Arab company for engineering consultations and its statutes. It decided to set up a high-level committee to look into this as soon as possible and authorized the secretary general to approve the final formula at which the committee will arrive.

The council was informed about the progress being made in studying the economic feasibility of the establishment of a drydock in Algeria and the new positive factors which have emerged with regard to the economic aspects of the project.

The council decided that the secretariat general should continue to complete the compilation of information and statements for the study regarding the tightening of the oil boycott against the South African regime. The council was acquainted with the reports of the secretariat general in connection with the seminars held by OAPEC this year and appreciated the efforts made in this field. It called for the continuation of this type of activity. The council adopted the organization's 1981 draft budget of 2,358 million Kuwaiti dinars. It also adopted the budget of the Arab oil training institute for 1981.

It has been decided to hold the next meeting of the ministerial council in Kuwait on 6 May 1981.

PLO STATEMENT ON DEPORTATION OF ARAB MAYORS

NC051840 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 5 Dec 80

[5 December PLO statement on deportation of West Bank Mayors Fahd al-Qawasimi and Muhammad Milhim]

[Text] Today our Zionist enemy is insisting on depriving strugglers Fahd al-Qawasimi and Muhammad Milhim of living in their country--Palestine--despite their having been elected to represent Hebron and Halhul; is reaffirming its disdain of all human values; and is proving that it could not care less for international public opinion, UN resolutions, Vatican appeals or the UN secretary general.

Today the resolutions of the arbitrary and racist military rule coincided with those of the so-called supreme court--a fact that exposes the true face of the racist-fascist-Zionist occupation to the entire world, an occupation that our heroic people are struggling against with their will and tenacity in order to be delivered from it.

The arbitrary deportation previously experienced by strugglers Fahd al-Qawasimi and Muhammad Milhim did not deter them from coming back. The feeble theatrics of Zionist justice and democracy, which are not content with the big prison represented by the occupation, confined the two heroes to the Zionist-racists' dungeons.

In the wake of this experience, the thinness of the thread with which attempts are being made to weave the autonomy plot became clear to the entire world. The world has also come to discover the trivial hopes attached by the defeatists to the fake peace when lucid facts continue to affirm that as long as the Zionists continue to occupy Palestine, the Palestinians' lives will continue to be threatened and wasted and the Zionist enemy will be expected to carry out any criminal act that will enable it to deprive the Palestinian people of the right to self-determination and to establish an independent state on their soil.

This is the cardinal crime that will lead to other crimes and that will affirm that the path of struggle for liberation, armed revolutionary violence and long-term popular war is the only solution for the return of our people including the struggling commanders Milhim and Al-Qawasimi--to their national soil.

Fahd al-Qawasimi and Muhammad Milhim are two Palestinian heroes whose struggle will be consolidated into a sole target under one banner: that of the PLO, the legal and sole representative of the Palestinian people.

It is a revolution until victory!

PALESTINIAN OFFICIAL CONDEMNS KING HUSAYN

JN051506 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--In an exclusive statement to Damascus radio, Brother Abu al-'Abbas, assistant secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front and member of the PLO Central Council [title as heard], replied to King Husayn's allegations and falsehoods against the PLO.

Brother Abu al-'Abbas stressed that the PLO boycotted the Amman summit out of its awareness of the scope of the dangers contained in the convocation of the summit in an atmosphere of Arab disruption and differences and of the feverish political activities practiced by the Jordanian regime. He added that the PLO's decision to boycott the conference was a national decision dictated by revolutionary awareness of what is happening and what King Husayn is trying to do at the expense of the Palestinian cause.

In reply to the Jordanian regime's falsehoods about the nonindependence of the PLO's decision and its exposure to pressures, the brother assistant secretary general of the Palestine Liberation Front said: The Jordanian regime's campaign of falsehoods and delusions expose what the king is seeking to achieve through these falsehoods. The king is trying to suggest that the PLO has no freedom to take its own decisions. He is also trying to cast doubt on the fact that the PLO is the sole representative of the Palestinian people in an attempt to replace it and to catch up with the train of the capitulatory settlement and to liquidate the Palestinian cause. He declared that King Husayn's attempts were exposed and foiled through the stand adopted by the PLO and the rest of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front's states in boycotting the Amman conference to cut short his capitulatory course.

Asked about the congruity and concord of stands and statements of King Husayn and traitor As-Sadat, he stressed that King Husayn's stands are completely identical to those of traitor As-Sadat. He went on to say: As-Sadat attacked the PLO and launched a campaign of falsehoods against it to pave the way for his capitulation. Now it is King Husayn's turn to play his role in the imperialist settlement. This role is subsequent to that of As-Sadat in achieving a settlement that serves the imperialist and Zionist policy in our Arab region. This explains the campaign of falsehoods, false tears and deception launched by the king's regime against the PLO. This also explains King Husayn's plotting against Syria's national unity and pan-Arab steadfastness.

Brother Abu al-'Abbas stressed that the Camp David path has come to an impasse and that the steadfastness and confrontation forces, headed by Syria and the PLO, will never permit the peddling of this settlement.

Regarding the parties to the current conflict Brother Abu al-'Abbas said: The Arab people in Jordan and their brother Arab people in Syria stand in one trench, together with all our Arab masses, against the traitorous forces that are linked with imperialism and Zionism. He added that our Arab masses in Jordan fully support Syria's national and pan-Arab stand, with all that this stand represents at the popular level and the level of the revolutionary leadership as exemplified in a decisive confrontation with the forces of apostasy and treason in the Arab homeland in general and in Jordan in particular. Brother Abu al-'Abbas stressed that the falsehoods of King Husayn and his information organs were not able to mislead our Arab masses in Jordan on the nature of the conflict. Our masses received the regime's falsehoods and attempts with derision and indifference because these masses have on more than one occasion expressed their decisive stand toward the king and his alliance with forces hostile to them and to the Arab nation.

He added that the Jordanian regime's mistake is that it believes that our people in Jordan are King Husayn's people, whereas the truth is that these people are the Arab nation's people who are fatefully in cohesion with their brothers in Syria, Lebanon and Palestine for the sake of liberating the Arab territory and foiling all plots against our cause and pan-Arab presence.

On the Jordanian regime's position toward the Iraqi-Iranian war Brother Abu al-'Abbas said: The Jordanian regime has not participated in any real fateful Arab battle to date. This regime's well-known and declared position toward the Iraqi-Iranian war affirms its departure from the ground of the fateful struggle and the primary battle against the Israeli enemy. He added that King Husayn's position on this war contributes to aggravating the war, which does not serve the Arabs' fateful battle. He is thus implementing the scheme of his allies in Washington and is paving the way for peddling the imperialist-Zionist settlement through this war.

Brother Abu al-'Abbas asserted that the Palestine Liberation Front considers any war unrelated to our fateful struggle against the Zionist enemy as negatively affecting the Palestinian cause and our struggle against the Zionist enemy.

On the U.S. and Israeli steps in hastening to assist King Husayn's regime, Brother Abu al-'Abbas said: The past few days have defined anew the positions of King Husayn's regime, namely supporting imperialism, Zionism and As-Sadat's regime. This was demonstrated by Washington and Tel Aviv in hastening to support the king against Syria and to issue threats against and warning to Syria. King Husayn has clearly proclaimed himself a partner to the U.S.-Israeli-As-Sadat axis in the Arab area and a link in the chain of this axis, which is now being embodied in as-Sadat's alliance with Tel Aviv and in the U.S. bases that have been erected in Oman and Somalia.

Regarding the Syrian-Soviet friendship treaty and this treaty's role in backing the pan-Arab steadfastness, Brother Abu al-'Abbas said: This treaty is of special significance, for it encompasses Syria, which represents the backbone of Arab steadfastness, and the friendly Soviet Union. Consequently, this treaty will constitute an extremely important and positive turning point in developing our pan-Arab and national struggle against Zionism and imperialism. The treaty, he added, also represents a practical reply to the disturbance in the balance of powers created by the departure of the Egyptian regime from the pan-Arab battle.

Brother Abu al-'Abbas asserted that the Syrian-Soviet friendship treaty is Syria's crucial reply to the dangers resulting from the U.S. presence in the Arab area. It also supports the continued development of Syria's intrinsic powers and provides support for the Palestinian revolution.

On the outcome of the recent meetings of the PLO Central Council, Brother Abu al-'Abbas asserted that the PLO Central Council has stressed the need to confront King Husayn's stand, the council also stressed the need to deepen the fateful cohesion between the Palestinian revolution and Syria and the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation to thwart the Camp David plot and King Husayn's attempts to complement this plot.

In conclusion Brother Abu al-'Abbas conveyed his greetings to president struggler Hafiz al-Asad on Syria's tenacious and principled stands toward the Arab's principal issue, the Palestinian cause, and toward confronting all the plots against this cause and our pan-Arab steadfastness.

BAHRAIN

PRIME MINISTER CHAIRS CABINET MEETING 7 DEC

GF071937 Manama Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] This morning at government house his excellency the prime minister, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, chaired the weekly Cabinet meeting. Following the meeting the minister of state for cabinet affairs said the Cabinet reviewed a memorandum by the Ministry of the Development and Industry on recommendation of a seminar on the strategy of the aluminium industry in the Gulf which was held recently at Doha. Also the Cabinet discussed a report by the projects committee on putting for tenders the construction of a new sports stadium. Finally, the Cabinet discussed the result of the second meeting of the joint Bahraini-Saudi committee for economic cooperation and the agenda of the standing committee for Arab information now preparing for the next Arab ministers of information meeting in Tunis later this month.

KUWAIT

BULGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD051806 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, the Bulgarian deputy premier and chairman of the committee for foreign economic relations, arrived in Kuwait this evening on an official visit scheduled to last several days. He was welcomed at the airport by Finance Minister 'Abd ar-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi and other officials.

Amir Meeting

LD061246 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1000 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Kuwait, 6 Dec (KUNA)--The amir of the country this morning received Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of foreign economic relations committee in the Bulgarian People's Republic, who is here on a visit to the country. The Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman al-'Atiqi and the Bulgarian ambassador were present at the meeting.

SAUDI ARABIA

CABINET REVIEWS 'ABDALLAH'S MEDIATION EFFORTS

GF081910 Riyadh Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and national guard commander, presided over a Cabinet meeting at 1800 today. The meeting ended at 2030.

Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani said that at the beginning of the session the Cabinet discussed the results of Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz' visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and his meeting with King Husayn ibn Talal, to whom the prince conveyed a verbal message from King Khalid on the tension on the border between the two fraternal countries, Syria and Jordan. The Cabinet was informed of details of the talks.

Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz then reported on his visit to Damascus and his second meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. The Cabinet also reviewed the results of the talks, which centered on King Khalid's initiative aimed at eliminating tension and resolving differences and substituting understanding, frankness and calm, objective and constructive discussion for tension that could, God forbid, have led to an armed clash which would benefit the nation's enemies.

The information minister said: Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz explained to the Cabinet that available reports fully confirm the end of the tension. We thank God for the success He granted, for He willed everyone to cooperate to contain the problem in a timely fashion. We are happy with the rallying of ranks and the resolution of transient differences. This confirms that our Arab nation, God willing, is capable of eliminating its differences and uniting its ranks when intentions are pure and sincere.

The information minister added: The Cabinet then discussed the situation in the Gulf and the continued fighting between Iraq and Iran. It reviewed a report by minister of defense and aviation, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, on the military situation in the area in general.

The Cabinet then discussed a report submitted by the minister of agriculture and water on irrigation and drainage project in Al-Ahsa' and the success of this experiment in operating irrigation and drainage projects in a scientific and economic manner.

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR PAKISTAN

LD081000 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0803 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Dec (SPA)--Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy prime minister, left Riyadh at 0945 today on a 2-day official visit to Pakistan.

He was seen off at the airport by Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of defense and aviation, Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, governor of Riyadh, a number of princes, ministers, and civilian and military senior officials.

Press Comment

LD081028 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0715 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Riyadh, 8 Dec (SPA)--Commenting on the forthcoming visit of Deputy Prime Minister and Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz to Pakistan, the newspaper AR-RIYAD writes today that the kingdom's policy has never differentiated between the Arab and Islamic worlds and has treated both on an equal footing.

The paper refers in this regard to the Saudi initiative a few days ago to contain the Syrian-Jordanian conflict and also to the visit which Crown Prince Fahd will be paying to Pakistan as being clear proofs of the precise balance which the Saudi Arabian Kingdom maintains in its relations with the Arab and Islamic worlds.

The visit of Prince Fahd, it writes, centers on the unison between the two worlds and on the development of the close relations that bind them together. It also centers on the study of the problems facing them, particularly the devastation caused in Afghanistan by communism which has had repercussions on the economic life in Pakistan.

The paper adds that the kingdom spares nothing and will never spare anything in dealing with the problems of the Arab and Islamic worlds simultaneously and in helping to ease their burdens with the same degree of support.

The paper concludes that this sincere and parallel work to consolidate the solidarity of both worlds will help eliminate many of the artificial hurdles planted between them and will help to unify their ranks for the good of both the Arabs and Muslim alike.

'ALI INTERVIEWED ON U.S., GULF WAR, AL-QADHDHAFI

NC090639 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA)--Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the United States is expected to continue to act as a full partner in the process for the establishment of peace in the Middle East during new President Ronald Reagan's term of office. He affirmed that the policy of the United States as a full partner in the peace process has become a firm policy which stems from firm and vital U.S. interests in the area and its responsibility as one of the two big powers toward international peace.

In an interview with the Cairo newspaper AL-AHRAM to be published tomorrow, Tuesday, the Egyptian minister said: We expect to see a big difference in the presidential candidate Reagan and Reagan as president, because as the candidate Reagan was trying to win votes by making promises, but Reagan as president will follow his country's firm policy, although his manner may be different from his predecessor's.

Asked about the Iraqi-Iranian war and Egypt's opinion on it, the Egyptian foreign minister again called for action to stop this war immediately and for mediation efforts between the two warring states. He affirmed that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has completely erred in his calculations when he launched the war against Iran for two reasons. Firstly, he thought he would achieve a quick victory in view of Iran's political and military disintegration and realize his aims with regard to the disputed territories. Saddam Husayn's mistake in this regard is clear in view of the present Iranian resistance.

Second, he thought that by achieving victory he would realize his dreams of becoming the Gulf leader. This also proved wrong, because the current war may turn against Iraq. 'Ali said: What makes things more dangerous is Saddam Husayn's attempt to mobilize the Gulf states to serve as a second line of support for his war against Iran. This may lead to involving the Gulf states in the war. This is what happened when Iranian aircraft attacked Kuwaiti territory.

Asked about Soviet ambitions in the area and in the Horn of Africa, 'Ali warned that the Soviet Union is trying to tighten its control over the Horn of Africa, Aden and Afghanistan to encircle Sudan and the oil-rich Gulf states. He called on the Arab and African states to be alert and confront this Soviet plan.

'Ali called on the Western states to extend generous economic and technological aid to the African states on the basis of mutual respect.

'Ali denied reports on United States' efforts to prompt Egypt to refrain from attacking Libya to topple the Al-Qadhdhafi regime. He said that there is no truth in this and that toppling Al-Qadhdhafi is up to the Libyan people alone. As for the presence of some Egyptian forces on the western border with Libya, this is just a warning to Al-Qadhdhafi not to dare once more to attack Egyptian territory.

Concluding his interview, the Egyptian minister attacked Al-Qadhdhafi's intervention in Chad as an attempt to destroy its national unity. He said that the Libyan president thinks that through the Soviet arms arsenal in his possession, he can establish an empire. This is sort of a military madness and immaturity.

ARTICLE ATTACKS 'JEWISH LOBBY' ACTIVITIES IN U.S.

LD081647 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 26 Nov 80 pp 1,3

[Musa Sabri articles: "Exposed Maneuvers To Muddy Waters Between Egypt and Reagan"]

[Excerpts] I do not know why President as-Sadat's statements on what we would like the U.S. stand toward the Middle East crisis to be during President Reagan's era are being distorted by the American newspapers. Nor do I know whether this distortion is deliberate or the result of inaccurate reporting.

But what I do know is that 2 weeks ago President as-Sadat made a statement to some American correspondents in which he said that if Johnson or Dulles had asked him for military bases he would have told them to "go to hell." This was what President as-Sadat said but what the American newspapers published was something different. The papers said "As-Sadat tells Reagan to go to hell." No head of state would say such a thing to another head of state for no reason. It is a phrase reflecting a deep antagonism that does not exist between Egypt and Reagan's administration. There was such antagonism under former President Johnson and under Dulles, who pursued a policy of subjugating other peoples and not a policy of equality and respect for independence and sovereignty. This antagonism led to the severing of relations. A new page in relations between Egypt and the United States began only after the October war and after the United States became a responsible partner in the peace process.

A few days ago President as-Sadat made a statement to an American female journalist in which he spoke of the good relations between Egypt and the United States and the tremendous assistance the United States gave to the cause of peace. He said that Egypt is a friend who stands by his friend in time of need. In his statement the president differentiated between hardline U.S. policy in the face of Soviet ambitions and a hardline policy toward Arab rights. A report on the statement was front-paged by the Washington POST under the headline "As-Sadat Warns Reagan on the Middle East Problem; Egyptian Comments Reveal First Evident Signs of Anxiety in Egypt." Obviously, the use of the terms "warning" and "anxiety" suggest that there is tension in relations between As-Sadat and Reagan. This is despite the fact that all the official statements made in Egypt following Reagan's election confirm Egypt's continued belief in the U.S. role in the cause of peace and the need for it to continue. We said that we do not define our stands in the light of Reagan's statements during the election campaign and that Reagan must take time to study the situation after assuming office on 20 January. So, there is neither warning nor anxiety.

What we must be cautious of is the style of some American papers in the rapid reporting of statements, a style that is lacking in accuracy and textual correctness, because this could suggest situations that do not exist.

The purpose of this article is not this rash reporting of As-Sadat's statements about Reagan but the things that the Israeli lobby's newspaper NEAR EAST REPORT has been constantly publishing. The paper is published by the so-called "U.S.-Israeli Public Affairs Committee." This committee is a Zionist institute which supports Israel in all matters and is totally biased in its favor.

The paper is now doing all it can to muddy the waters of relations between Egypt and the new U.S. administration under Reagan. The tune it is harping on is that Israel is the real military power and the stable country on which the United States can rely to defend its interests in the Middle East. It is the same worn out idea that was smashed by the October war and overtaken by peace.

The authors of this worn out idea used to demand a U.S.-Israel-Egyptian military alliance, but when they realized that the idea is utterly rejected by Egypt, which cannot abandon its Arab national responsibility, they began promoting another idea, namely that stability in the Middle East and defense of U.S. interests cannot be achieved by solving the Palestine problem; the road to stability is U.S. reliance on Israel's military strength. Therefore, military aid to Israel must be doubled because it is the only state that represents stability and democracy in the area. Consequently, any military material to Egypt or any other Arab state such as Saudi Arabia must be withheld.

This is the logic of this newspaper which speaks for the Jewish lobby, which resorted to all means so that the Congress would refuse to sell arms to Egypt or Saudi Arabia, but it failed.

The members of this lobby are now trying again after Reagan has won the presidential election. They are trying with the help of all kinds of cheap lies and allegations to muddy the relations between Egypt and the United States. Indeed they want to destroy these relations. Recently they resorted to a new method. They cannot attack President as-Sadat nor can they detract from his world leadership or his fantastic popularity in the United States. So what can they say?

They say: Yes, President as-Sadat is a moderate man and a man of peace. It is true that Egypt is the biggest Arab country but As-Sadat is not going to last forever and nobody knows who is going to succeed him. Furthermore Egypt is not stable because it is threatened by Libyan assassination squads and the economic crisis, this and more of such nonsense. Therefore, they say, Egypt is [as stable as] an inverted pyramid and it is absolutely not in the U.S. interest to continue to cooperate with Egypt. Friendship and cooperation should only be with militarily strong and politically stable.

These people imagine that this is the opportunity to take the situation in the Middle East back to the time that preceded the October war, the peace initiative, Camp David and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. This is the opportunity, it is thought, now Reagan has become U.S. president and there is hope of influencing U.S. policies.

This is decadent thinking that cannot stand in the face of the sweeping peaceful tide which is no longer so much an Egyptian cause as a world cause. It is decadent thinking that wants to obliterate the cause of the Palestinian people and put the clock back. This is a decadent thinking whose purveyors are demanding a purge (as they put it) of all U.S. official centers such as the State Department and the Pentagon of officials who adopt a neutral stand and are not totally biased with Israeli allegations.

But we cannot imagine that this thinking will succeed or achieve its aims for the simple and plain reason that all these lies no longer fool U.S. public opinion. As former Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban admitted in his press conference, Kissinger told him that U.S. public opinion is a long way away from Israel.

ISRAELI NORMALIZATION DELEGATION ARRIVES 8 DEC

NC082115 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2037 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA)--This evening, the Israeli delegation to the technical committee of the normalization of relations between Egypt and Israel arrived in Cairo on a 4-day visit to Egypt to attend the committee's meetings, which will begin tomorrow morning. The Israeli delegation is led by Minister Plenipotentiary Yosef Hadas.

The Israeli delegation was received by Ambassador Hasan Rashwan, the head of the Egyptian side to the technical committee, and ('Ismat Rida), ambassador in the Foreign Ministry.

'ALI SAYS ISRAELI STUDENT SUPPRESSION 'INHUMAN'

NC081852 Cairo MENA in English 1845 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 8 Dec (MENA)--Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali today described the Israeli security forces suppression of the Bi'r Zayt University students as "inhuman". He charged that the Israeli Government's measures in the West Bank and Gaza Strip represent the worst form of suppression by military occupation.

He added that the Israeli Government's actions contravene the letter and spirit of the Camp David agreements and amount to serious escalation of the situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These measures also conflict with the steps which the Israeli Government should take to encourage the Palestinians to participate in the autonomy negotiations, he added.

MENA REPORTS CLOSING OF QATAR EMBASSY IN LIBYA

NC062049 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2008 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Cairo, 6 Dec (MENA)--Reports from Tripoli say that the Qatari charge d'affaires in Libya has been instructed by his government to close down the [Qatari] Embassy and return to his country.

These reports also say that the Libyan foreign minister has lately protested against what he called the ill-treatment of the Libyan Popular Bureau's members in Qatar.

AL-AKHBAR EDITORIAL VIEWS INTER-ARAB TENSIONS

LD051715 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 28 Nov 80 p 4

[Editorial: "Explosion of Situation in the Middle East"]

[Excerpts] These days the situation in the Middle East threatens a grave explosion the indications of which have become evident to all. Moves by the powers involved in this explosion have begun. The summit in the Jordanian capital adopted a resolution according to which the conferees decided to unite behind Iraq in its war against Iran. This stand was urged by Saudi Arabia, which also called for treaties among the Gulf states, including Kuwait and Oman, to confront any threat to these countries.

This decision has infuriated the countries or rulers who because of their hostility toward Iraq boycotted the Amman summit and tried to prevent the conference from being held so that no such decision could be adopted. Therefore they have sought to stage a summit for themselves in Tripoli, with Al-Qadhdhafi, to adopt a plan to counter the unanimous stand adopted at Amman. But the rulers of these countries could not wait until they met in Tripoli but immediately went into action. Syria has massed its forces on the Jordanian border and sent its planes into Jordan's airspace. Agencies reported that Jordan reacted to the Syrian provocation with a similar action and dispatched infantry units backed by tanks to the Syrian border.

It is known that Syria has threatened Jordan because King Husayn is the most enthusiastic supporter of Iraq in its war with Iran and because Jordan is Iraq's largest and closest supply route. Therefore we believe that what Syria is doing against Jordan is not merely a threat but involves a plan whose aim will be revealed in the coming days.

In fact Ba'thist Syria is the country most strongly opposed to the Jordanian conference's support for Iraq in its war with Iran because of the deep enmity between Syria and Iraq. 'Alawite Al-Asad realizes that if Iraq emerges victorious from the war with Iran Saddam Husayn will spare neither him nor his regime. Moreover by virtue of his being an agent and by virtue of the treaty he signed with the Soviet Union Al-Asad is committed to working against the front that emerged at the Jordanian conference. For this reason Al-Asad today will go, or probably has already gone, to see Al-Qadhdhafi in Tripoli in order to draw up a plan of action for the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation--or, more accurately, the front of Soviet influence--to counter the plan unanimously adopted by the conferees in the Jordanian capital in which they confirm their united stand alongside Iraq in its war with Iran. Therefore we can say that both fronts are now directly confronting one another.

We believe that the Soviets will not make any move within this explosive situation and will not involve themselves and their forces in this battle because they are in no position to do so or to help in any armed conflict. But they can rely on their agents, the bases they have established and the friendship and cooperation treaties they have concluded. The Soviets will seek to manipulate those agents and draw up action plans for them, but all the losses and damage will be suffered by these agents who have sacrificed their peoples and countries in order to secure their positions as agents and rulers governing their peoples with steel and fire.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY APPOINTS DEPUTY LEADER

LD041641 Cairo ASH-SHA'B in Arabic 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Text] Dr Muhammad Hilmi Murad [formerly deputy leader of dissolved Al-Wafd Party] has responded to the desire expressed by the Socialist Labor Party's Parliamentary Body and Political Bureau, during a meeting under Party Leader Ibrahim Shukri, to exercise his political activities as deputy leader of the party. Those who attended the meeting have warmly welcomed the response. Dr Hilmi Murad will address the party's weekly seminar at the party headquarters at 12 Waliy al-'Shd Street, Al-Qubbah Gardens, at 1830 today on the subject of the people's duty in the present stage.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 8 DEC

Communique No 172

JN081720 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1702 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Communique No 172 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 8 December]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our great army is maintaining its positions in all operations sectors with firmness and high confidence. Our army is ready to destroy any attempr by the remnants of the desperate enemy to harm the great victories.

Following is the outcome of our army's activities last night and today:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Personnel: Two killed in Sumar, 10 in Dezful sector, 3 in the Abadan area and 4 in the Khafajiyeh [Susangerd] area. This brings the enemy losses in personnel to 19 killed.

B. Equipment:

1. The following equipment was destroyed: Six vehicles, one loaded with supplies and another with soldiers; a six-gun battery emplacemen' , and a stockpile of supplies.
2. Large quantities of supplies of various types were seized near (Kanjan) dam in Mahran area, two guns in the Sumar area and several light weapons in the Ahvaz area.
3. Two enemy helicopters were shot down in the Abadan area.
4. Our helicopters today raided enemy military targets on the Abadan-(Sheykh Budayr) road, destroying one tank and one armored personnel carrier. Our helicopters returned safely to base.

II. Our losses:

A. Personnel: Five martyred in the various sectors.

B. Equipment: Two vehicles and two troops carriers were damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 December 1980.

Communique No 173

JN081951 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1945 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Communique No 173 issued by Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 8 December]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The ignorant enemy tried to carry out a so-called counterattack in the Abadan area at 2300 on the night of 7-8 December 1980. Our valiant forces intercepted the enemy, inflicting grave losses in life and equipment on him and forcing him to retreat with disappointment and a feeling of grave misfortune. The enemy's visible losses: 420 killed and a large number wounded. Our losses were seven martyrs.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 December 1980.

IRAQ 'PREPARED' TO DOUBLE CURRENT OIL EXPORTS

NC081709 Paris AFP in English 1655 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Report by Jean-Louis Lemarchand]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 8 Dec (AFP)--Iraq is "prepared" to export two million barrels of oil a day, twice its current exports, despite the war with Iran, Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih 'Abd al-Karim said here today.

After totally interrupting its oil exports in late September, Iraq resumed oil deliveries early this month via its Mediterranean terminals, at a rhythm "superior" to one million barrels a day.

"I hope we will be able to reach the maximum capacity of these pipelines within three months," Mr al-Karim told journalists in the wings of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) conference, which opened here today.

He said that Iraq's current oil production was sufficient to export at this rate. Now it is up to Turkey, Syria and Lebanon to do the necessary work on the pipelines, pumping stations and stockage facilities, Mr al-Karim added.

During his comments to newsmen today, the Iraqi oil minister also ruled out the possibility that Baghdad would free captured Iranian Oil Minister Javad Tondguyan, "a prisoner of war like any other."

"It is out of the question that this political issue be discussed at the Bali conference," Mr al-Karim added.

Exceptional security measures were in force for the OAPEC conference, which assembled oil ministers of Algeria, Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria and the United Arab Emirates.

The Iranian-Iraq war front lies only 100 km (60 miles) from Kuwait, and the Kuwaiti Coast Guard reported today that they had intercepted six Iranians attempting to illegally enter Kuwait by sea.

Still, the Gulf conflict appeared to have had little effect on the official activities of the OAPEC conference. Observers noted that Syria, Libya and Algeria, which boycotted the Arab summit in Amman late last month, were present at today's meeting.

MINISTER DELIVERS MESSAGE TO TURKISH HEAD OF STATE

JN091128 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Ankara, 9 Dec (INA)--Turkish Head of State Gen Kenan Evren has received a written message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn. It was conveyed by Iraqi envoy Tahir Tawfiq, minister of industry and minerals, when he met with General Evren here today.

The Iraqi envoy described the meeting with the Turkish head of state as extremely friendly and successful. In a statement to an INA correspondent following the meeting, he said that General Evren asked him to convey his best wishes and greetings to President Saddam Husayn. He added that bilateral relations and ways of promoting them were reviewed at the meeting. Tawfiq asserted that he sensed the Turkish head of state's sincere wish to bolster friendly bilateral relations. The meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours, was attended by Iraqi Ambassador to Turkey Taha 'Aziz al-Habburi.

The Iraqi envoy, who arrived here yesterday, held a series of meetings and discussions with several Turkish officials. Yesterday, he met with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu. He also met with (Ilhan Ozeturk), minister of state and acting foreign minister, and Commerce Minister Kemal Canturk. Bilateral relations and ways of expanding joint cooperation in various fields were discussed at these meetings.

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES BAGHDAD 8 DEC

JN081435 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1430 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Dec (INA)--Isidoro Malmierca, Cuban foreign relations minister, left Baghdad today following a 5-day visit to Iraq.

While in Iraq, Malmierca held talks with several Iraqi officials on the efforts being exerted by the nonaligned movement to solve the Iraqi-Iranian dispute.

President Saddam Husayn received the Cuban minister the day before yesterday and reviewed with him the nonaligned movement's efforts to end the Iraqi-Iranian dispute in a peaceful and just manner.

HOUSING MINISTER MEETS WITH CUBAN COUNTERPART

JN081156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1145 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Dec (INA)--Muhammad Fadil, minister of public works and housing, met here today with Levi Farah, Cuban Minister of Housing Affairs and Construction [title as received], and with the delegation accompanying him.

Cooperation between Iraq and Cuba in the fields of construction and housing and the activities of Cuban companies implementing several development projects in Iraq were discussed at the meeting. The public works and housing minister asserted that relations between Iraq and Cuba are built on the spirit of cooperation and on the two friendly peoples' mutual interests.

AMBASSADOR TO JORDAN ASKS STUDENTS TO RETURN HOME

JN071628 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 7 Dec (PETRA)--Iraqi ambassador in Amman Sabah al-Hurani has stated that the Iraqi universities have resumed studies in the various schools and colleges.

In a statement to PETRA-JNA, the ambassador said that the Arab students who left Iraq in view of the current events are invited to return to rejoin their institutes and colleges now that life and daily matters have returned to normal.

The ambassador said that Iraq invites all Arabs--businessmen and contractors--who left Iraq via Jordan and other countries, to return to Iraq and resume their activities and honor their commitments and contracts, for this is a pan-Arab and national duty of every Arab.

KURDISH RADIO REPORTS ON AL-QADHDHAFI SUPPORT

JN061858 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Kurdistan in Bahdinani Kurdish 1530 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has declared that the Kurdish nation has the right to establish an independent national state.

Dear listeners, at a seminar in Madrid on 5 December, brother Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi declared that the Kurdish nation has the right to establish an independent national state. This state must be formed as an ally to the Arab nation. The Libyan leader added: I support the Kurdish people, not because I am hostile to the Persians, the Turks or the Arabs, but because the Kurds are a nation with a homeland.

The statement of brother leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has been carried in various languages all over the world. In 1978, the Libyan leader had declared that the Kurdish nation is one of the largest nations of the world which has not obtained its national rights.

KING, PRIME MINISTER COMMENT ON BORDER SITUATION

King Husayn

NC081812 Paris AFP in English 1804 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 8 Dec (AFP)--Syrian forces have begun to withdraw from the frontier with Jordan but Jordanian troops will not pull back until "the last Syrian soldier" has been withdrawn from the other side, King Husayn told foreign correspondents here today. He said that "some reports appear to signify that there has in fact been an initial pullout of the Syrian troops" from the border region where tension had been building up over the past couple of weeks.

Yesterday travellers arriving in Damascus from Amman said forces had started to move back from both sides of the border, but King Husayn said today the Damascus reports were "probably aimed at justifying the reduction of Syrian concentrations".

The king affirmed that relations between Jordan and Syria had grown so far apart that he could not see how they might be improved and return to what they had been.

(In Damascus today, official Syrian sources said the withdrawal was continuing progressively. But the sources gave no details of the number of troops and tanks remaining in the border region.)

Prime Minister Badran

JN081308 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran said at today's session of the National Consultative Council: We hope our Syrian brothers will resort to reason, wisdom and sound logic, by withdrawing their forces from the border with Jordan and redeploying them in the places where the Syrian forces should normally be. The prime minister said that the Syrian conditions reported by different media, to the effect that Jordan must not support the Muslim Brotherhood or interfere in the affairs of the PLO, refer to a nonexistent situation and therefore are mere presumptions.

Mudar Badran said that the statement he made to the council last Monday was extensive but that it did not contain everything that he wanted to say, due to his belief in and desire to provide a point of return for those who pursued their recent course. The prime minister said that His Majesty King Khalid sent His Highness Prince 'Abdallah to Jordan, after Prince 'Abdallah had visited both Damascus and Amman, and requested, in the spirit of a responsible Arab, that we all cooperate in putting out the fire, because we are in the same trench and because our central and main issue is with the Zionist enemy. Replying to a question from one of the council members, the prime minister said: Like you, we have heard that Syria will gradually withdraw its forces from the Jordanian border, but as of yesterday morning, Syria had not done so.

The prime minister said: We are awaiting what His Highness Prince 'Abdallah will bring to His Majesty King Husayn from his brother, His Majesty King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER DISCUSSES MIDEAST ISSUES

Husayn Meeting

JN081523 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Amman, 8 Dec (PETRA)--His Majesty King Husayn received at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen, who conveyed to his majesty the greetings of the Turkish leadership and Government. His Majesty King Husayn and the Turkish minister reviewed the most important international issues, developments in the Middle East area and relations between the two countries and ways to develop these relations in the interest of the Jordanian and Turkish peoples.

Earlier today, Crown Prince Hasan received the Turkish foreign minister and reviewed with him Israel's illegal measures in the occupied Arab territories in general and in Jerusalem in particular. An agreement was reached during the meeting on coordinating the efforts of the two countries to preserve the Islamic and Arab character in the holy city by confronting Israel's designs aimed at obliterating Jerusalem's culture and character.

Information Minister Meeting

JN081358 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah has reaffirmed Jordan's stand in support of work undertaken to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian Problem.

During his meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen at the Ministry of Information this morning, Abu 'Awdah said that the solution sought for this problem requires complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, and the granting of Palestinian people's right to determine their destiny on their national soil.

He pointed out that joint work to achieve this solution is the best way to develop Arab-Turkish relations to the fullest.

While reviewing Jordanian-Turkish and Arab-Turkish relations, the minister of information explained that there are great possibilities at hand for developing these relations on the bases of Islamic brotherhood and joint regional interests. He expressed the hope that this visit would open the way for further contacts between Jordan and Turkey, in order to develop the two countries' fraternal relations.

Press Conference

JN081828 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Turkish Foreign Minister Ilter Turkmen has stated that he delivered a message to His Majesty King Husayn from Gen Kenan Evren and that he extended an invitation to his majesty to visit Turkey. His majesty accepted the invitation and the date will be set later. Turkmen described his visit to Jordan as very fruitful, particularly as it takes place at a time when Turkey seeks to bolster relations of friendship and cooperation with all Arab countries.

At a press conference he held at his place of residence at the Sheraton Hotel today, Turkmen said that his visit to Jordan is his second visit to an Arab country. Turkmen had visited Saudi Arabia as part of Turkey's course of strengthening relations with all Arab countries and coordinating Arab-Turkish stands on international issues.

Turkmen stressed that Turkey's position on the Palestinian cause is in complete harmony with the Jordanian stand in that Turkey calls for Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and for Israel's recognition of the full legitimate rights of the Palestinian Arab people and of their right to establish their own state in their homeland, Palestine. He added: Turkey denounces Israel's arbitrary measures against Arab citizens in the occupied territories, the establishment of more settlements on Arab territories and the Israeli decision to make Jerusalem Israel's capital. That is why Turkey has reduced its diplomatic representation with Israel.

Turkmen said that he and Jordanian officials had discussed ways to increase the bilateral trade exchange and that Jordanian officials had submitted several proposals on increasing Jordanian exports to Turkey to balance trade between the two countries.

AL-AKHBAR REPORTS ISRAELI CONCENTRATION AT BORDER

JN071827 Amman AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 7 Dec 80 pp 1, 13

[Unattributed article: "The Enemy Prepares To Launch Wide-scale Aggression"]

[Text] Amman--AL-AKHBAR--Exploiting the Arab sideshow differences and the current Arab situation, the Israeli forces have been massing huge concentrations of troops for the past 5 days along the confrontation lines on the eastern and northern fronts.

These troop concentrations are aimed at launching wide-scale aggression against the eastern and northern fronts.

Information based on reliable sources indicates that the Israeli concentrations, which include armored cars, tracked vehicles, tanks and heavy artillery in southern Lebanon, are aimed at occupying southern Lebanon as far as the Litani [River].

Arrivals from the West Bank say that dozens of trains have been transporting these tanks, armored cars and heavy artillery from the southern front in Sinai to Jerusalem. These forces and weapons are then distributed during the night.

The Israeli authorities are blocking the roads during the night to transport these troops and weapons secretly to Lebanon's southern borders and the Golan, and from Jericho toward the northern part of the Jordan Valley.

The occupation authorities have for some time been building a wide highway parallel to the Jordan Valley to serve military and emergency purposes. This sector has witnessed huge military movements at night.

With these huge concentrations the Israeli Government seeks to launch wide-scale aggression to impose a new status quo and to overcome the internal political crisis through which the Likud bloc is passing and which threatens to keep it from power for a long time. The Israeli Government also seeks war to bypass the strangling economic crisis.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVERNMENT SET FOR 16 DEC

NC081906 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies Kamil al-As'ad has invited the deputies to hold a meeting on Tuesday morning, 16 December, to hear the government statement and give a vote of confidence to the government.

AL-JUMAYYIL SEEKS SAUDI AID IN ADF MANDATE RENEWAL

NC061815 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has demanded [talaba] that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia be an arbiter in the renewal of the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] mandate in such a way that the upcoming renewal will be effected in accordance with specifics and conditions different from the past automatic procedures.

The Phalangist chief said: We suggest [naqtarih] Saudi Arabia because it takes a neutral stance on inter-Arab disputes, because Saudi Arabia's mediation between Damascus and Amman proved to be agreeable and, finally, because Saudi Arabia contributed a contingent to the ADF in the past.

Al-Jumayyil added: The Syrian officials and I understand that some quarters are trying to exploit the role which the Syrian forces are playing in Lebanon to win for themselves positions of influence through this role and to abort all initiatives aimed at salvation. I think that a calm pause with the Syrian brothers to reconsider things all over again would inevitably lead to the finding of common ground which would draw a dividing line between negative and positive aspects so that potentials can be streamlined and devoted to the better.

The Phalangist chief said in conclusion: Through its initiative in Lebanon, Syria has been destined to be the first pioneer in the domain of civilization for Arabism and for Arab nationalism. It was within the power of this initiative to save Lebanon's civilization formula, which has been undermined at Arab and Palestinian hands--and this act has been the best service ever rendered to Israel.

DEPORTED WEST BANK MAYORS ARRIVE IN LEBANON 6 DEC

NC060927 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Fahd al-Qawasimah and Muhammad Milhim, the mayors of Hebron and Halhul in the occupied West Bank, arrived in Lebanon this morning. They were deported by Israel yesterday following a decision by an Israeli ministerial security committee endorsing a deportation order. They arrived in Sidon this morning via the southern border.

ARAB LEAGUE'S AS'AD AL-AS'AD ARRIVES IN BEIRUT

NC071706 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Assistant Secretary General of the Arab League As'ad al-As'ad arrived in Beirut this afternoon on a private visit during which he will hold consultations with Lebanese officials on Lebanese and Arab issues.

OFFICIAL VIEWS ARAB FRICTIONS, OTHER TOPICS

LD081149 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 5 Dec 80 pp 21-22

[Interview given to Frid al-Khatib by unidentified "high-ranking Syrian official"--place and date not given]

[Excerpt] I told the Syrian official that now that the summit conference has concluded its meetings, I still cannot understand Syria's logic in not attending the conference.

He said: A heated argument had taken place between [Syrian Foreign Minister] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim. However, this is a matter that could have been set aside to enable the conference to continue its work. But what would have happened had a debate of this nature taken place at the summit between King Husayn and President al-Asad? The result would have been the suspension of the Arab summit for a long time. Henceforth King Husayn cannot tell Reagan that he speaks in the name of the Arab states because only 9 out of the 23 Arab leaders attended the conference.

I said: Arab kings and presidents usually manage to resolve their problems even in the worst circumstances, at Arab summit conferences, so why are the differences being left to the information media, threatening to develop into wars among armies on the ground? And why did Syria adopt the negative stand of not attending instead of taking the positive stand of attending?

He said: What was required was a meeting on the side between Presidents Hafiz al-Asad and Saddam Husayn to agree on halting the propaganda campaign between Syrian and Iraq because of the Iraqi-Iranian war. We did not start these propaganda campaigns; the Iraqis did. Two Iraqi statements were issued during the first week of the war--one by the [Ba'th party] Regional Command and one by an Iraqi official--threatening Syria. Within this context you can understand the opening speeches which King Husayn and Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi delivered at the conference, emphasizing the need to halt the propaganda campaigns between Syria and Iraq.

I told the Syrian official: You say King Husayn can no longer tell American President-elect Reagan that he speaks in the name of the Arab states. However, he can tell Reagan that he speaks in the name of most of the Arab oil states. The principal objection certain American and European interests had regarding the two Camp David agreements was their lack of reference to oil which is where the West's principal interests in the area lie.

He said: Arab oil is a force exerting pressure on the Syrians and the Palestinians to compel them to be moderate; it is not a force in our hands. What happened was "the oil people" lost their political role and, consequently, we became more free to express our bold stands.

I said: The strategy charted by American national security adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski for a political settlement in the Middle East envisaged a three-phase solution: The first phase involves Egypt and Israel; the second Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Do you think the Jordanian stand coincides with this scenario?

He said: King Husayn has been preparing for this role for 3 years now in two ways. The first is by improving his relations with Iraq in order to obtain financial aid and the second is by attempting to exclude Syria from "the Arab circle of influence" by exhausting it internally, whereby its position in 1980 would be similar to Lebanon's present position. The second venture--on the margin of the Syrian-Jordanian union talks--did not succeed.

I said: Despite this, the third and last phase in Brzezinski's scenario involved the remaining parties, including Syrian and the Soviet Union and probably the PLO.

He said: Brzezinski's strategy has been "punctured." The gamble was on weakening Syria or overthrowing the regime there. Both of these things were attempted but the tables were turned on the players and all the cards too. Syrian is now more tenacious. Before the Muslim Brotherhood's activities we were in a placid state. We had a parasitic class which demanded a political position equal to its economic position. But now we are stronger than at any time in the past. In order to achieve our objective, the "cards must be reshuffled," and the utmost efforts must be exerted to make the Arab states equal in the United States' dealings with them.

I told the Syrian official: You are accused of exerting pressure on Lebanon to prevent it from attending the summit conference--a matter which will cause economic and political problems for it, such as the cutting off the Arab aid and the harassment of Lebanese working in the Gulf who are presently bolstering their country's economy.

He said: When things come to the surface, this will prove to be a help to the Lebanese in resolving their problem. President Ilyas Sarkis has spoken "a word of truth in a difficult situation." He deserves to be thanked for this stand, which is greatly appreciated by us. On the other hand, the Gulf states need the Lebanese more than the Lebanese need the Gulf.

I said: The PLO was born at the first Arab summit conference in 1964, but when the 11th Arab summit was held it was not there. Was that due to Syrian pressure?

He said: Yasir 'Arafat was able to convince 12 Arab states of the need to postpone the conference. When an Algerian-Palestinian delegation went to Amman in the name of these states, it was referred to Minister of State Hasan Ibrahim. Palestinian dignity was injured and Abu "Ammar stayed away from the conference.

I said: Before boycotting the conference, you called for a series of mini-summit meetings to prepare for an expanded conference. Did that call not threaten to fragment the Arab summit?

He said: On the contrary. We proposed the mini-meetings in order to achieve reconciliations and to prepare the atmosphere for the Arab summit. For example, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait could mediate between Syria and Jordan; Syrian, Algeria and the PLO could mediate between Saudi Arabia and Libya; Syria, the PLO, Libya and Saudi Arabia could mediate between Algeria and Morocco.

I said: Can the Amman summit conference be regarded as the last Arab conference?

He said: Had the conference been attended by the states which did not attend, the conference would have exploded and the possibility of the highest Arab institution for joint action continuing would have vanished.

I said: Do you believe that the states which attended the Amman conference want to concentrate attention on their economic interests and to confront Imam Khomeyni's influence on the area and the Soviet presence in Afghanistan?

He said: The reason for our not attending the Islamic summit conference in Islamabad can now be understood. Our stand is: No dereliction of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

I said: Will you call for a summit conference of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front states? He said: The Steadfastness and Confrontation Front convenes regularly. It could convene now also.

I said: Two months have passed, yet unity between Libya and Syria has not been achieved despite the fact that it was scheduled to be achieved in one month. Why?

He said: The period of one month set for it was too short for studying the matter. Meanwhile, President al-Asad visited Moscow and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi was preoccupied with the events in Chad.

I said: Will President al-Asad go to Libya soon to prepare for the declaration of unity?

He said: A telephone contact took place between President al-Asad and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, in the wake of which a meeting will be held to follow up the implementation of the unity steps.

I said: "Balloons" have been released in the press about large-scale Libyan aid to Syria. Some have said the aid amounts to $1.6 billion while others said it amounts to only $600 million. Is Libya really ready to give financial aid to Syria?

He said: We have not discussed the subject of financial aid to Syria with any Arab country. At the Baghdad summit, President al-Asad said that any aid would make us more capable of confronting Israel and the American schemes. At that conference, which was held after the Egyptian-Israeli treaty was signed and after Jordan had rejected the two Camp David agreements, President al-Asad said that Jordan was going through difficult circumstances and that Syria regarded any aid allocated to Jordan as aid allocated to Syria itself. The result was that Syria's share of the aid was reduced in favor of Jordan which got more Arab financial aid than it had requested.

I said: According to information, you asked for Libyan oil after Iraqi oil to Syria was cut off as a result of the Iraqi-Iranian war, but Colonel al-Qadhdhafi asked for $35 a barrel and insisted on this. How do you explain this?

He said: We used to buy Iraqi oil at world prices and paid for it in cash down to the last "penny." We will buy it at world prices from other states. It is regrettable that the Arab oil producing countries sell oil to the United States, France and The Netherlands at prices that are lower than the prices at which they sell it to the Arab states.

I said: Does the friendship and cooperation treaty between Syria and the Soviet Union apply if Syria is subjected to internal danger as well as to foreign danger?

He said: The Soviets support Syria's struggle but they do not wage it, just as they support the Arab struggle. We pay the prices for our arms to the last piaster. We signed the treaty with them only after crashing the internal plot. The treaty has nothing to do with the internal situation. If our people cann[illegible]defend their political principles, it would be better if we did not exist.

I said: It is attested that President al-Asad has been able to hold the stick in the middle [as published] between the United States and the Soviet Union for 10 years. What happened?

He said: When we signed the treaty with the Soviet Union, the stick was no longer held in the middle. One of them stood on the "Arwad" Island and threw the stick in the sea with all his power. [paragraph as published]

I said: What is the story of the military concentrations on the border with Jordan which prompted a counter concentration?

He said: We are prepared to strike at the bases and centers of the "Muslim Brotherhood" deep inside Jordan.

I said: But war with Jordan would threaten Syria's "national security" and the future of its regime, just as happened in 1970 when Syrian tanks crossed the Jordanian borders to rescue the Palestinian resistance?

He said: The concentrations on the border with Jordan are a calculated venture. We cannot play the game for the benefit of our national and pan-Arab interests unless we depart from the rules of the American game that is meticulously planned for the area. Throwing the cards in the face of the players has advantages. Any unusual unlikely action by us is possible today. We will end the battle to Amman quickly. [sentence as published].

AL-ASAD RECEIVES ANTI-IRAQ FRONT DELEGATION

JN061438 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1406 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] At 1100 today President Hafiz al-Asad received a delegation representing the leadership of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front of Iraq. The meeting was attended by Comrade Hazim Husayn, member of the Ba'th Party National Command and of the front's leadership.

ARAB LEAGUE SECRETARY GENERAL VISITS DAMASCUS

Arrival Statement

JN062347 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2340 GMT 6 Dec 80

[Text] Damascus--Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general arrived in Damascus at 2400 today. He was received by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of the state for foreign affairs.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent upon his arrival, the Arab League secretary general said his visit to Damascus is aimed at holding consultations with the Syrian brother officials, headed by His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad, on the current Arab situation in light of recent developments. He added that our Arab nation is today in dire need of mobilizing all its potentials and unifying stands in order to confront all eventualities. He concluded his statement by expressing pleasure at the opportunity to meet with President Hafiz al-Asad and also with Brother Yasir 'Arafat.

Talks With Foreign Minister

JN071427 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, at 1000 today. The meeting was attended by Faruq ash-Shar', minister of state for foreign affairs. New developments and the current situation in the Arab region were discussed.

Al-Asad Reception

JN071956 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, at 1400 today. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. The two sides discussed the current Arab situation, recent development and the affairs of the Arab League.

Departure Statement

JN081312 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Chedli Klibi, Arab league secretary general, left Damascus for Tunis at 1230 today at the end of a visit to Syria, within his tour of some Arab states, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and several Foreign Ministry officials saw Chedli Klibi off at Damascus international airport.

Chedli Klibi made a statement to reporters this morning in which he discussed his Arab tour, his visit to Syria and his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad. He also discussed the Arab situation in general. Klibi said: I had the honor of meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad and discussing various aspects of the Arab situation. We reached the conclusion that safeguarding the Arab front and stressing its unity and power are the most important issues at the present stage.

Klibi noted that this visit also gave him the opportunity to hold a working session with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. He pointed out that this session was very positive.

Klibi then reviewed the current Arab situation and the situation preceding the summit conference. He also discussed his meeting with Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, saying that talks at this meeting dealt with all issues in the Arab situation and with bolstering the Palestinian struggle, both inside and abroad.

In conclusion, Klibi affirmed his determination to continue his contracts and efforts to unify the Arab stand.

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM BULGARIA; STATEMENT ISSUED

JN071422 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation headed by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, the assistant secretary general of the party, returned to Damascus from Sofia this morning after a week-long visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic at the invitation of the Bulgarian Communist Party. The delegation held political and party discussions with the Bulgarian officials to enhance and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two friendly countries.

Comrade al-Ahmar and the accompanying delegation were received at Damascus International Airport by several comrade members of the national and regional Ba'th commands, the director and members of the Foreign Relations Office in the National Command, several party comrades and the Bulgarian ambassador in Damascus.

Comrade al-Ahmar made a statement to the SANA correspondent in which he said: Our visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic was successful and fruitful. We held political and party discussions with Bulgarian officials. Viewpoints were identical on all issues discussed. Comrade al-Ahmar affirmed that the relations between our two parties and countries are developing regularly at the party level. Satisfaction was expressed at the continued implementation of the cooperation program. Future measures are to be taken to develop these relations in the interest of both peoples in the friendly countries.

A joint statement on the results of the visit will be issued in Damascus and Sofia this evening.

Joint Statement

JN072037 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] A joint statement was issued in Damascus and Sofia this evening on the talks held by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Assistant Secretary General Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar and a delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] Central Committee led by Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The statement noted the atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding in which views and opinions were exchanged on the two parties' activities and developments in the two friendly countries. A review was also made of the urgent issues which pertain to the current international situation in general and to the Middle East situation in particular.

Comrade al-Ahmar reiterated Syria's principled and firm policy in the interest of achieving Arab unity, confronting the treasonous Camp David accords and confronting the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary designs in the Middle and Near East. Comrade al-Ahmar explained Syria's efforts to strengthen the pan-Arab Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation, to achieve the unity of struggle of all pan-Arab and progressive forces in the Arab homeland against the Zionist aggression and imperialist plots and to enhance relations with the Soviet Union and all the socialist countries.

The BCP delegation highly appreciated the gains and successes scored in all walks of life in Syria under the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and its secretary general Comrade Hafiz al-Asad. The BCP delegation also highly appreciated Syria's tenacious struggling stand to thwart the Camp David plot, to strike at the reactionary plot against Syria and to liquidate the Israeli aggression against the Arab nation.

The two sides expressed their concern over the mounting international tension as a result of U.S. imperialism's attempt to intensify the arms race and to return the world to a cold war atmosphere. The two sides asserted their determination to struggle now and in future alongside all the anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces in order to strengthen detente, to halt the arms race and to achieve general and comprehensive disarmament.

In reviewing the Middle East situation, the two sides vehemently condemned the Camp David accords and the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty concluded under the protection of the United States and directed against the basic rights and interests of all the Arab countries. They also condemned all the Israeli attempts to change the status of Jerusalem and the policy of terrorism and racial discrimination against the population of the occupied Arab territories. They asserted their stand against the imperialist-Zionist plots and designs in the context of the so-called self-rule for the Palestinians. This self-rule is aimed at entrenching the Israeli occupation and depriving the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights.

The two sides asserted that just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be achieved only by Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Arab Jerusalem, and the realization of the inalienable and national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to determine their own future and to set up their own independent state on their soil and their right to return in accordance with the UN resolutions. They asserted that this solution can only be achieved with the participation of all parties concerned, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In reviewing the situation in Lebanon, the two sides firmly condemned Israel's continued and escalating aggression, supported by the imperialist forces, against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. This constitutes a serious threat to peace and security in the Middle East. The two sides demand an immediate halt to the Israeli aggressive acts against Lebanon.

Concerning the war between Iraq and Iran, the two delegations clearly pointed out that this war is against the interests of the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. They said that imperialism took advantage of the war between the two countries to expand its military bases in the Gulf and the Red Sea to regain control and domination over the region, to liquidate the basic issue of the Palestinian Arab people, and to divert the attention of the Arab countries from their struggle to solve the Middle East and Palestinian issues by waging sideshow conflicts between the countries of the region.

The BCP Delegation welcomed Syria's and Libya's decision to establish the merger unity between them as an important step in entrenching future Arab solidarity in struggling against imperialism, Zionism and reactionary regimes. The two sides reiterated that it is most important now to achieve solidarity among Arab forces hostile to imperialism and to strengthen their relations with the forces of progress and peace in the world, particularly with the countries of the socialist bloc. In this respect, the two sides highly appreciated the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in Moscow between Syria and the USSR. They consider this treaty an important factor in strengthening the unified efforts between the struggles of the Arab countries and states of the socialist bloc.

The two delegations welcomed the historic victories of the national liberation movement. They stressed their support for the struggle of the African, Asian and Latin American peoples waged against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism in order to achieve real independence, democracy and social progress. The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between their parties and countries. They highly appreciated the important results achieved in the various spheres of political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation between the two friendly people since the important meeting held in Damascus between comrade Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th Party Secretary General and president of the Syrian Arab Republic, and Todor Zhivkov, BCP first secretary and State Council chairman. The meeting marked a new stage of development in the existing relations between the two parties and countries. The two delegations stressed their joint determination to further develop and strengthen these relations in the interests of the two friendly people.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES THANK-YOU CABLE FROM BREZHNEV

JN062213 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Dec 80

["Text" of thank-you cable to Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad from Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, in reply to the former's cable of congratulations on 63d anniversary of October Revolution--date not specified]

[Text] I would like to thank you, Comrade President, for your warm congratulations on the 63d anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. We share your conviction that the further development and strengthening of relations between our countries on the firm bases of the joint friendship and cooperation treaty accords with the basic interests of the Soviet and Syrian peoples.

The Soviet Union, as always, will continue to support the just struggle of the Arab people in Syria as well as the other Arab peoples against Israeli aggression and the intrigues of imperialism and its agents. The Soviet Union will continue to support the struggle for achieving a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

I wish you continued good health and success and the Syrian people prosperity and progress.

AL-QADHDHAFI ANSWERS QUESTIONS ON KURDS, MALTA

LD082235 Tripoli JANA in English 1839 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 8 Dec, Jamahiriyah News Agency--The second international symposium on the thought of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi focused on the third universal theory of the Green Book. The symposium came to an end Thursday night after four days of reviews, comments and discussions at Madrid Free University in Spain.

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi participated in the symposium [which] was presented to the world via satellite. He took the opportunity to give full explanation on the various concepts in the third universal theory. He also answered participants questions and queries.

Mrs Layla Badi from Lebanon raised two questions, the first being: Can we consider the Green Book to be the sole constitutional document of the Jamahiriyah regime at Arab and international levels, or are you going to supplement it with new text in the future?

Secondly, don't you think that the problems of national minorities mentioned in the Green Book and the attempts made to solve such problems and your mention of the Kurdish problem in your speech yesterday and today will expose us to crisis which will add to the explosive situation in that area and help to create a new entity in the Arab nation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi then explained. My interpretations I hope, will clear up every mysterious point you may find in the theory. The question of minorities who have no nation has no problem in the Jamahiriyah, for there is no political or economic distinction between national minorities and national majorities in the society of the masses.

Membership of the People's Congresses is open to all citizens, irrespective of their origin or the place from which they hail. They are the off-spring of this society and they are equal and eligible for membership of the People's Congresses. (The house belongs to its occupants and no one will be denied this right because they come from a national minority and national majority). Political and economic solutions will solve the problem of national minorities.

But the minority which has its own nation and its own country, can be repatriated if they do not want to live with us as equals and participate in the people's committees, sharing the wealth in the society of the masses.

If they chooose to create racial problems we will ask them to return with all respect and dignity to their countries. For instance, the Kurds who are causing trouble in some parts of the Arab world. Just because I am an Arab I cannot deny the fact that the Kurds have their own land namely Kurdistan, they have a nation which as a sister nation should be respected. I care for the unity of the Arab lands and also the unity of the Arab nation. But this does not make me disregard the truth and behave in a racist and imperialist way towards the Kurds. I am against their oppression and against their persecution. I support the struggle of the Kurdish people. This support is not directed against Arabs, Turks, Iranians or any other nation.

I am with the Kurds. My purpose is bringing them together. I am for the formation of a Kurdish nation to take its place in the Near East together with the Arab Turkish and the Iranian nations. There is no need to suppress the Kurds. They should be allowed to establish their own state. They might have been forced to fight all neighbouring countries which ignored their rights. The Kurds are not Arabs their identity is Kurdish.

There is no need to fight the Kurds. I do not think that we can physically liquidate a whole nation. The Kurds will carry on fighting whatever the case.

In my opinion, the solution is the revival of the Kurdish nation on their own territories. This nation will be an ally of the Arab nation, the Iranian as well as the Turkish nations. I think I have presented solutions to the problems and have not created any.

Mr. Josef Dolasfi, of Sofia University of Bulgaria, posed the question: If the third universal theory was inspired by the Arab Islamic traditions, how do you see the possibility of achieving a pan-Arab unity? And what are the stages of this goal?

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi replied: The Green Book was not inspired by a certain environment or tradition, it is the outcome of the masses struggle everywhere to dispel the suffering of humanity. The theory is the outcome of long historical dialectics, and the existing socio-economic and political problems.

On Arab unity, he said: "Arab unity is a goal which can only be achieved through people's revolution, where the revolutionary committees everywhere in the Arab world can enhance the Arab masses to take over power. And once this happens all existing borders between the Arab countries will automatically vanish."

Mr. Henry Habib, political science chair at Montreal University, Canada raised another pointed question. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, he said, diplomatic relations in the field of government are very complicated. How did the people's committee overcome this obstacle? We also have some students studying political science who do not understand the meaning of the term continental shelf. So what about revolutionary committees. How do they understand this? Is there anything special which makes these committees take the right decision concerning diplomatic relations? In answering this question Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that there is no problem concerning the continental shelf, it must belong to a people in the same way as a piece of land. The executive bodies are responsible for maintaining this right.

The People's Congresses are discussing the continental shelf between Libya and Tunis and Libya and Malta. They have the right to decide on behalf of the Libyan people concerning this serious matter. The congress has the right to give up the continental shelf to the Maltese Government or the Tunisian Government on behalf of the Libyan people.

The Libyan people have the right to decide on the continental shelf. It is possible that the people do not understand it, but from now on they should understand the problem between Libya and Malta. This is not impossible. The specialized people's committee will explain to the People's Congress Secretariat.

We could simply say that Malta is a small island in the Mediterranian and Libya has coast lines 2,000 kms long in the Mediterranian Sea. Malta is demanding half the resources in the disputed area, but is it possible for a small island like Malta to take a portion equal to Libya, while the latter has as I said a coast 2,000 km long. Of course (?all the) people reject this and do not think even one fifth is fair.

We consider the Maltese people as being friends and we should not clash with them, this was the People's Congresses decision. We helped the Maltese people in their struggle for independence. It is up to the People's Congresses to refer the matter to the International Court of Justice.

The matter will be followed by a specialized people's committee which is composed of engineers, technicians and professionals. This means that the people in the congresses decide everything and the assigned committee follows up the matter. There is no problem in handling the matter.

FOREIGN SECRETARY BEGINS AFRICAN TOUR 7 DEC

LD071558 Tripoli JANA in English 1427 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Dec (JANA)--The foreign secretary Dr. at-Turayki this morning headed for Lagos, Nigeria, as part of a tour of several African countries. Dr. at-Turayki is expected to hold talks with African officials on bilateral relations with the Jamahiriyah, and recent developments in the African continent.

Arrival, Comments in Lagos

AB090830 Paris AFP in English 0729 GMT 9 Dec 80

[Text] Lagos, 9 Dec (AFP)--The Libyan foreign minister yesterday denied reports of the presence of Libyan troops in Chad, and said Libyan technicians would be pulled out of Chad if that country's president, Goukouni Oueddei, made a request to that effect.

'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, here to deliver a message from Libyan leader Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Nigerian President Shehu Shagari, contradicted reports from Washington that as many as 4,000 Libyan soldiers were just outside Ndjamena, Chad's capital, in support of Mr Goukouni's forces.

He defended the presence of the Libyan military technicians in Chad, saying the Organization of African Unity (OAU) recognizes the right of African nations to provide each other with assistance. Mr at-Turayki said the Chadian problem was complicated, but could be resolved by Chad and its neighbors with OAU help.

The Libyan minister said he planned to discuss with Nigerian authorities ways the two countries would work together to resolve the situation in Chad, where Mr Goukouni's troops have been locked in drawn-out fighting with the forces of former Defense Minister Hissein Habre since spring.

Mr at-Turayki's visit here comes 1 week after Nigeria, through Foreign Minister Ishaya Audu, made its concern known over the growing Libyan presence near its territory. Nigeria is separated from Ndjamena by a narrow finger of Cameroon, less than 40 miles (65 kms) wide.

But Mr at-Turayki insisted that relations between the two nations were good, saying: Libya never does anything without the agreement of the Nigerian Government.

JANA RESPONDS TO EGYPT REPORT OF MILITARY BUILDUP

LD081314 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0915 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Dec (JANA)--The Egyptian paper AL-AHRAM reported in its issue of 6 December that the Egyptian Government was watching with concern the military movements taking place on its western borders and claimed that the huge military arsenal in Libya poses a threat to it. The Egyptian Government paper scoffed at the Libyan Arab people's ability to use the sophisticated weapons they possess, saying that the Egyptian Government was not afraid of the Libyan people's use of these weapons nor of their military capabilities. AL-AHRAM urged the U.S. military forces to develop their technical capabilities in order to speed up the arrival of the missiles in less than the 18 days needed for the dispatch of these U.S. arms to Egypt. AL-AHRAM also claimed that the Syrian-Libyan Arab unity poses a threat to the Egyptian Government and the security of the region.

The JANA political editor has commented on these allegations by the paper of the Egyptian Government. He says: The reports published by the Egyptian Government paper AL-AHRAM on 6 December about Libyan military movements on the Egyptian borders are completely untrue. The Egyptian Goverment has constantly resorted to such exposed tactics with a view to blinding the eyes of the Arab masses to the truths and to using these tactics as a pretext for implementing imperialist designs in the region and to aggress on the Libyan Arab people, because they constitute an advanced stronghold embodying the Arab nation's ambitions and their categorical rejection of the return of direct imperialist military domination to the Arab homeland.

The truth of the matter is that the Jamahiryah has not amassed any troops. On the contrary, the popular congresses throughout the Jamahiriyah are these days discussing, inter alia, the questions of avoiding confrontation with the Egyptian Army and of afforesting the Tobruk area in order to turn it into an agricultural region and to construct irrigation canals in it.

The JANA editor adds: It is strange and sad indeed, though there is nothing strange now about Egypt, that the Egyptian Government should object to the militarization of the people in Libya and should protest against the mobilization of Syrian-Libyan Arab military capabilities for the battle of Palestine, the Arabs' greatest battle, at a time when the Egyptian Government itself is crying out loudly--if reaction really can have a loud voice--and calling on the NATO forces to seize the Arab region and colonize Egypt and offering them its cordial advice and urging them to develop their technical capabilities as quickly as possible so that they can interfere rapidly at any moment to save their agents in the Arab region from the wrath of their peoples.

The JANA political editor adds that as regards the Egyptian Government's scoffing at the capabilities of the Libyan Arab people and their ability to use their sophisticated weapons, we do not want to comment on this for the Libyan people themselves have the answer and know how to reply when the need arises.

Finally, it seems we have no alternative but to repeat the famous saying: If you do not feel ashamed, then you can do whatever you like.

SUDANESE OFFICIAL ARRIVES WITH DELEGATION

LD051908 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] The secretary of the Foreign Liaison Bureau at the Secretariat of the General People's Conference met Brother as-Sadid al-Mahdi, secretary of the Sudanese National Front, and the popular delegation accompanying him. During the meeting, a dialogue was held on the role of Arab popular organizations in the achievement of Arab unity. The meeting was attended by the brother assistant secretary at the bureau and some of the bureau's officials. Brother as-Sadid al-Mahdi arrived in Tripoli yesterday heading a Sudanese popular delegation for a visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

BEGIN, PERES ADDRESS VISITING EUROPEAN DELEGATION

TA081154 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 8 Dec

[Text] The prime minister has said that the decision to expel the two Hebron hills mayors was adopted by the Cabinet following in-depth discussions and after it reached the conclusion that the two men had incited bloodshedding and that their activities were somewhat dangerous for the Jewish and Arab population. The prime minister said that the deportation had been inevitable. He added that there were currently some incidents taking place in Judaea and Samaria; however, he expressed the hope that calm would be restored in the area. Mr Begin was speaking to the European Parliament delegation visiting the Knesset.

Prime Minister Begin called on the European Parliament to exert its influence over Athens so that Greece would establish full [diplomatic] relations with Israel before it is accepted as full member of the EEC next month.

Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres told the guests that his party did not want to rule the Palestinian people against their will and that it would consent to return most of the West Bank territories on the condition that Israel's security is founded [as heard] on the Jordan River and that the entire area is demilitarized. Peres expressed his opposition to the establishment of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and said that most Palestinians reside in Jordan. Therefore, the Amman government does not represent them to a lesser extent than the PLO.

European Parliament Chairwoman Simone Veil said that various views on the issue of Jerusalem prevail among members of the European Parliament. Therefore, the delegation's visit to the Knesset should not be interpreted as a recognition of the reunification of the city.

SOUTH AFRICAN FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS

TA081659 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1630 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Ben-Gurion Airport, 8 Dec--The South African finance minister, Senator Owen Horwood, arrived this afternoon for 5 days of talks with Israeli Finance Minister Yig'ael Hurvitz, who welcomed him at the Ben-Gurion Airport. "We are looking forward to having very interesting talks here on topics common to both countries," the visitor said. Replying to a question, he confirmed that the supply of South African coal to Israel will be one of the issues discussed.

Low Profile

TA091014 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Dec 80 p 1

[By Yosef Pri'el]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry has decided to do all it can to lower the profile of the official visit by South African Finance Minister Owen Horwood--to the point of absurdity.

The visiting minister was received yesterday at Ben-Gurion Airport by his Israeli counterpart, Minister Yiga'el Hurvitz, next to the plane, and from there he was hustled into the official car without first having been ushered into the VIP lounge, as is customary, and without having been given the opportunity to meet reporters.

The Foreign Ministry insisted that the guest's itinerary includes virtually no official meetings. Thus, he is to meet today with the prime minister for a courtesy call only, and he will attend a private dinner given by Deputy Prime Minister Simha Ehrlich, as a gesture for his having hosted Ehrlich 2 years ago in South Africa.

Neither the foreign minister nor the industry, commerce and tourism minister will meet with the visitor. The Foreign Ministry also exerted pressure so that no press conference with the minister would be held prior to his departure. However, the South African Embassy has decided to hold a press conference on Friday upon conclusion of the talks, thus compelling the Finance Ministry to lend its auspices to the event. Minister Hurvitz will also take part.

TZIPORI VIEWS U.S.-ISRAELI STRATEGIC DIALOGUE

TA070732 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori is currently in Washington heading the Israeli delegation to the additional stage of the strategic dialogue between Israel and the United States. The Israeli delegation conducted 2 days of talks with senior U.S. officers and officials to exchange ideas on events in the Middle East and on the U.S. plans for this region. At the end of these meetings, correspondent Shalom Qital listened to the deputy defense minister's concluding remarks:

[Begin recording] [Tzipori] There is, indeed, more understanding than there would have been had there not been such a dialogue, because of our mutual efforts to understand each other's positions. We did not neglect any issue of current significance in the region, and we did not omit any issue that could or might become significant in the future. [end recording]

SECURITY SOURCES PREDICT CLOSURE OF UNIVERSITY

TA081010 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpts] Last night authoritative security sources said that, as far as could be seen, there would be no alternative to closing Bi'r Zayt University in the near future. This was in view of the specific breach of the military government's orders concerning the opening of "Palestine week" and the existence of continuous ferment in all the area's educational institutions. About 1 year ago, those sources added, the university was reopened after having been closed for more than 2 months, on the specific condition that order would be maintained and no political events would occur on its campus. It appears, the security sources added, that even if there are some [university] directors who want calm preserved, they cannot control the students.

Last week various security personnel held a special debate about the issue of Bi'r Zayt University, even before deliberations were held on the deportation of the Halhul and Hebron mayors.

It has been learned that students wanted to hold an event in Bi'r Zayt this morning similar to the "Palestine week" which was banned about 2 weeks ago and which resulted in the 7-day closing of the university. Security personnel expect the lack of calm and disturbances in Bi'r Zayt to continue today as well. Twelve students who participated in demonstrations and disturbances there on 6 December are still under arrest.

A protest rally scheduled to be held yesterday in the Hebron municipal hall, which was to include a demand for the return of the two deported mayors, was canceled at the order of the military government. Troops were stationed at the municipal building's entrance and checked the movements of those entering.

Security sources evaluate that the wave of demonstrations and disturbances following the deportation of the Halhul and Hebron mayors will gradually die down. According to them, the population is noticeably "tired" of disturbances and demonstrations. The security sources also said it was apparent that there was no guiding hand behind the latest disturbances and demonstrations.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS ON WEST BANK CONSTRUCTION

TA081209 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 8 Dec 80 pp 1, 2

[By Mordekhay Basoq]

[Text] An unusual construction impetus is characterizing Jewish settlement in Judaea and Samaria. Hundreds of new housing units are being built in existing settlements and construction of thousands of additional units is to begin shortly. Today the Zionist Federation's Settlement Department is occupied in the planning and establishment of new settlements.

In Ma'ale Adummim several large construction companies, both public and private, including Yuval Gad from the Histadrut, are vigorously occupied in building hundreds of apartments, most of which have already been sold on especially easy terms to the public.

In Qiryat Arba', on Giv'at Harsina removed from the press floodlights, the construction of the first dozen units is now being completed. Giv'at Harsina has no territorial continuity with Qiryat Arba'. There are tens of thousands of dunams of rocky ground there and the units were built using the prefabricated construction method. The final work is now being done and the apartments are very luxurious but have not yet been offered for sale. The Qiryat Arba' management is putting pressure on the construction companies not to delay the speedy publication of reports about the sale of the apartments to the public. Construction of dozens of additional units is to begin within the next few weeks.

In 'Ofra, the project of permanent houses for the original settlers is being completed. This settlement, the first to be established in Samaria, is the only one for which the special committee headed by Minister Sharon has found no solution to its land shortage. Most of the elite of Gush Emunim and the Council of Jewish Settlements in the territories live in this settlement.

Vigorous construction is also going on and is being planned for the settlements of Elqana, Ari'el and Givojon, which have recently received quite an appreciable addition of territory.

The issue of regional infrastructure has also been given a large impetus over the last few months. The last stretch of the Derekh-Hamirdafim highway has been covered with asphalt and the trans-Samaria highway and the trans-Judaea highway connecting the north Dead Sea with Hevel 'Adulam have been completed. Work will soon begin on asphalting both these highways. Most of the settlements in the territories are already connected to the Israeli electricity grid.

As will be recalled, the prime minister informed the world that Israel would only establish another 10 settlements in Judaea and Samaria before autonomy. In the south of the Judaean hills, preparations are being completed for four of these settlements to move in: Ma'on, Karmel, Lutzifer and Mitzpe Guvrin. To the south of the Hebron Hills, within the green line, two additional settlements will also be established, Metar and Yatir. Another settlement may be established in the area if financial resources are found for it.

Further in the future, beyond the 10 settlements promised by the prime minister, the establishment of two settlements west of Hebron, 'Adurim and Tirat Horesh, is being discussed, as well as one settlement south of Hebron-Zif.

According to authoritative government sources, there has recently been an increase in the flow of funds and efforts directed at Judaea and Samaria and great attention is being devoted to the development of means of production in the territories themselves.

The chairman of the Zionist Federation's Settlement Department, Matityahu Drobles, is holding continuous contacts with the minister of finance in order to obtain further funds for the development of Judaea and Samaria. The Zionist Federation wants to complete most of the projects well in advance of the upcoming elections in order to confront the next government with firm facts in the field. An authoritative source told our correspondent that there may be a meeting between Drobles and the prime minister in the near future to discuss the issue of increasing the budgets for consolidating the settlements in the territories.

For a long time now the Zionist Federation's Settlement Department has also been examining settlement possibilities in the Judaean wilderness. All the land in the region, hundreds of thousands of dunams, belong to the state. Teqo'a has already been established on the border of the wilderness and Zif is being planned. The department is speaking of the establishment of a settlement, to be called 'Amos, in the heart of the desert, in the more distant future. "Just as 'En Gedi was established in the past, so we will establish 'Amos. The climatic conditions in both places are similar," a senior official from the Jewish agency told me. It seems that the completion of the trans-Judaean highway will give great impetus to settlements in that area.

There are a total of 17,400 Jews living in Judaea and Samaria today. It appears that the population in the area will increase by at least 50 percent by the time the elections are held.

NEW WASHINGTON EMBASSY TO BLOCK WIRETAPPING

TA091124 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 Dec 80 p 1

[By New York correspondent Razi Guterman]

[Text] Israel has decided not to install a U.S.-made switchboard in its new embassy in Washington because of a fear of wiretapping by various elements. Instead, a switchboard manufactured by Tadiran was brought from Israel.

The sophisticated switchboard sent from Israel was equipped with a special device which prevents any possibility of external eavesdropping on phone conversations and which locates such eavesdropping. Installation of the new switchboard will be completed this week by an Israeli engineer and will be operated for the first time next Monday, when the new embassy in Washington is formally opened. The present embassy building is equipped with a U.S.-made switchboard.

In reply to a question from this reporter, the embassy yesterday confirmed that "security" was one of the reasons for having the switchboard sent from Israel. However, it was stressed that beyond this consideration it was decided to give preference to the Israeli product, which is no less sophisticated than the U.S.-made items. It is reported that the price of the Israeli switchboard was lower than that of a similar switchboard manufactured in the United States, despite the high transportation costs.

SOMALIA

LEADERS CONDEMN KENYA-ETHIOPIA COMMUNIQUE

LD071830 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 7 Dec 80 EA

[Text] Having closely studied the provocative and totally unjust communique issued jointly by Kenya and Ethiopia on 5 December, the Supreme Revolutionary Council [SRP], Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP], National People's Assembly and government have decided to condemn the Nairobi communique. The Somalia Democratic Republic [SDR] has decided to inform the two governments and the world at large that the Somali nation will never tolerate any form of provocation or attack affecting the SDR's independence, sovereignty, nationhood, right to determine its economy, social system, international relations, discharge of international obligations and other matters affecting its interests.

It is surprising how the two nations have agreed jointly to oppose the Somali community and continue the great deep-rooted hatred they have for Somalia, particularly for the people of Somali origin.

Abyssinia does not surprise us, because it has for years denied the people it colonizes the right to self-determination, while in collusion with its backers it is intent upon massacring and liquidating those fighting for their rights while denying the very existence of liberation movements.

What is surprising is that the Kenyan Government has been ensnared in the big mischievous trap set by the Abyssinians, who are stirring up crises and instabilities which did not previously exist in Kenya and fabricating a nonexistent enmity, which the Somali Government does not harbor toward the Kenyan Government and people.

The SDR calls upon the Somali people to be prepared to take up arms to defend their nationhood against any form of aggression, particularly if their independence, territorial integrity, justice and nationhood are at stake. It is the sacred duty of every Somali to be prepared to lose his life and wealth and make any other form of sacrifice if called upon to defend his country. Bodies, minds and wealth are of secondary importance when it is a question of national integrity, so every Somali must place his body, mind and wealth at the disposal of the effort to oppose the ugly communique issued by the governments of Kenya and Ethiopia in Nairobi.

The SRSP, National People's Assembly and government warmly and heartily congratulate the SDR Armed Forces and people of their vigilance in the defense of the nation and particularly on the manner in which they have defended the nation on every occasion that the Abyssinians and their backers have attempted to catch Somalia off its guard with the aim of destroying the independence and very existence of the Somali nation. They also call upon every Somali to be prepared to meet any act of aggression which might emanate from such neighboring countries as have perpetrated acts of provocation against the SDR and which have now embarked upon a fresh campaign against our national existence. We accordingly call upon every able-bodied Somali to prepare for the discharge of the sacred duty to defend the nation as they have always done and to teach the enemy of Somalia an unforgettable lesson. The Somali people have confidence in their armed forces, which have made it possible for them to go about their daily work despite the threats being directed against them by superpowers hiding behind the Abyssinian regime.

The SRP, SRSP, National People's Assembly and the government appeal to the world at large to discharge its obligation by calling on Kenya and Abyssinia immediately to withdraw their joint communique, which is tantamount to a declaration of war on the SDR and is remote from facts and realities.

GUINEA-BISSAU

ANTI-PAIGC MOVEMENT PLEDGES TO HELP VIEIRA COUNCIL

AB051734 Paris AFP in French 1604 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, 5 Dec (AFP)--The Front for the Struggle for National Independence of Guinea-Bissau (FLING) promised in Paris on Friday to help the National Revolutionary Council which is headed by General Joao Bernardo Vieira and expressed its willingness to contribute to the national reconstruction.

During a press conference, Mr Cirilo Rodrigues Oliveira, the chairman of FLING, expressed the hope that the revolutionary council will honor the promises it has made to the people and to FLING.

Dormant since 1966, when the Organization of African Unity stopped supporting it, FLING, which was established on 8 August 1964 through the fusion of five movements, appeared again after the coup d'etat in Portugal on 25 April 1975. It is a long-standing enemy of the PAIGC (African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde), and of the neocolonialism of Cape Verde.

Mr Oliveira, who claims FLING's participation not only in the aborted attempted coup in October 1978, but also in the recent 14 November overthrow of President Luis Cabral, has asserted that the mass graves recently discovered in Guinea-Bissau contained mainly the bodies of former FLING militants.

FOREIGN MINISTERS REQUEST RELEASE OF LUIS CABRAL

LD061738 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 6 Dec 80 EA

[Text] The foreign ministers of Angola, Mozambique and Sao Tome and Principe had a 40-minute meeting with the president of the Council of Revolution of Guinea-Bissau, Bernardo Vieira. The Angolan minister of foreign affairs and head of the delegation briefed the Guinean leader on the visit of the mission to Guinea-Bissau which, he said, was to collect information on the coup d'etat of 14 November. He also said that the delegation's mission was to request the Guinean authorities to free the deposed President Luis Cabral and other militants of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

The Angolan minister of foreign affairs added that any of the countries represented in the delegation would be willing to mediate in the dialogue between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde.

Replying, Bernardo Vieira said that the coup d'etat had taken place because of the (?chaotic) economic situation, corruption and (?the absence of democratic discussions in the center of the party shown by the previous regime, in contrast to the progressive and materialistic views of the prime minister.)

NIGERIA

OFFICIAL OFFER TO HOST NEW CONFERENCE ON CHAD

AB051128 Paris AFP in English 1058 GMT 5 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Lagos, 5 Dec (AFP)--Nigeria will host a new conference on Chad as soon as rebel Defense Minister Hissein Habre has signed the existing cease-fire agreement and the cease-fire is effective, an External Affairs Ministry spokesman said here today. The spokesman said that Nigerian policy was clear on this point.

UPPER VOLTA

MILITARY COMMITTEE ISSUES LIST OF NEW GOVERNMENT

AB080913 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 8 Dec 80

[Text] The Military Committee of Redress for National Progress [CMRPN], which has taken over the reins of government in our country since 25 November, made public yesterday the list of the new government. Lieutenant Cambou, the spokesman of the CMRPN gives the composition of his government: [military music]

Republic of Upper Volta: Unity, Work, Justice. Decree No 80-011 13 CMRPN, concerning the composition of the government of the MIlitary Committee of Redress for National Progress: The president of the CMRPN, considering the proclamation of 25 November 1980; considering the Ordinance No 80-001 CMRPN of 25 November 1980 concerning the taking of power by the CMRPN; considering Decree No 80-001 CMRPN of 26 November 1980 concerning the composition of the CMRPN; considering Decree No 80-002 CMRPN of 26 November 1980 concerning the creation of a steering committee within the CMRPN, decrees:

Article 1: The government of the CMRPN is composed as follows:

President of the CMRPN, head of state, president of the Council of Ministers, minister of national defense and ex-servicemen, general and chief of defense staff	Col Saye Zerbo
Minister of interior and security	Lt Col Nezien Dadembie
Keeper of seals, minister of justice	Ouattara Bema
Minister of foreign affairs and cooperation	Lt Col Felix Tiemtarboum
Minister of finance	(Ky Edmond)
Minister of economy and planning, second class administrative officer	Mamdou Sanfo
Minister of rural development	Maj Compaore Andre Rock
Minister of commerce, industrial development and mines	Barry Djibrina
Minister of public works transport and urban planning	Capt Gnoumou Kani Gaston
Minister of national education and culture	Ouedraogo Patoin Albert
Minister of higher education and scientific research	Sib Sie Faustin
Minister of public health and population	Kyelem Jean-marie
Minister of civil service and labor	Zoungranai Alexandre
Minister of information, posts and telecommunications	Lt Col Bambara Hounsouho Charles
Minister of youth and sports	Lt Boni Moussa Georges
Minister of environment and tourism	Ouedraogo Bangre Sylvestre
Minister of social and women's affairs	Mrs Kone Sanou Marie-madeleine

Article 2: This decree shall be recorded and published in the official gazette of the republic. Ouagadougo, 7 December 1980.

SEVERAL HELD IN CONNECTION WITH ARMS SEIZURES

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[Text] Ouagadougou, 5 Dec (AFP)--All container traffic entering Upper Volta is to be thoroughly searched following the discovery of arms dumps, the newspaper L'OBSERVATEUR reported today. Several people had been detained in connection with the discovery, including some well-known members of the former ruling party, the Voltan Democratic Party, the newspaper said.